DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 119 323 EA 007 959

AUTHOR Quindry, Kenneth F.; Currence, Mary G.
TITLE State and Local Revenue Potential, 1974.
INSTITUTION Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga.
PUB DATE 76
NOTE 124p.; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document
AVAILABLE FROM Southern Regional Education Board, 130 Sixth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30313 ($2.00)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Comparative Statistics; Fiscal Capacity; Statistical Data; *Tables (Data); *Tax Effort; *Taxes

ABSTRACT

This publication presents numerous statistical tables that summarize 1974 data on state and local tax effort for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The tax effort performance for each state is measured for the 14 most productive state tax sources, and the differences in performance are computed for each state. State personal income is used as the common denominator for comparing tax effort in most tax categories. The basic statistical data on which the calculations are based were supplied by the United States Bureau of the Census. Altogether 49 tables present comparative data on actual and potential tax revenues on a state-by-state and regional basis; to facilitate year-to-year comparison of data, most of the tables are identical in format to the tables in "State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973." (JG)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effor *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED119323

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE POTENTIAL, 1974

by

Kenneth E. Quindry
Research Professor
Center for Business and Economic Research
The University of Tennessee

and

Mary G. Currence
Research Associate
Center for Business and Economic Research
The University of Tennessee

1976

Southern Regional Education Board
130 Sixth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313
(404) 875-9211

$2.00

2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EA 007 959

FOREWORD

In this eighth consecutive annual report on State and Local Revenue Potential, the authors provide a ready reference to the latest changes in patterns of state finance. The basic method of analysis remains the same, thus providing for compatibility and continuity with previous reports.

Among the authors' conclusions is their statement that, "The tax burden of the SREB states continued to be the least in relation to total personal income and that of the Middle Atlantic states was the greatest. The three regions with the highest burden reduced taxes from 1973 to 1974, while the three regions with the lowest burden increased average taxes as a percent of personal income. Thus, taxes nationwide became more equal."

Regional convergence with the nation's characteristics has been noted by many observers of recent Southern history. While increasing similarities between regional and national characteristics are sometimes unnoticed, regional diversities as great as those of the nation are also sometimes neglected. A case in point is the spread in tax burden to which the authors refer. The South includes the state with the third highest burden in the nation as well as the one with the ninth lowest burden. Thus each state must cope with its own special fiscal and educational problems as well as those shared with the region. We hope this series will continue to be useful in this regard.

The Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Tennessee has again helped make possible this analysis by generously providing for the use of computer facilities and the able assistance of staff. Particular acknowledgement is made to Vernon Roddy for data programming responsibilities, to Mary Brashear for data compilation, Jeanne Mecklin and Jane Davis for editorial assistance, and to Patricia Hunley and Susannah Prescott, typists--all members of the Center staff.

Winfred L. Godwin
President

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Methodology	4
Sources of Data	7
The Statistical Tables	8
Some Guides in Utilizing the Report	10
An Overview, 1967 to 1974	12
An Overview of 1973 and 1974	15
Tax Collections in Fiscal 1974	16
Tax Collections and Unutilized Potential	16
The General Sales and Use Taxes	19
The Selective Sales and Use Taxes	21
Death and Gift Taxes	23
The Property Taxes	24
The Individual Income Taxes	26
The Corporate Income Taxes	29
Licenses and Motor Fuels Taxes	31
Alcoholic Beverage Licenses	31
Motor Vehicle Related Taxes	32
Severance Taxes	34
Transfer Taxes	35
Miscellaneous, Other and Unallocable Taxes, Total Taxes	35
Major Tax Actions in 1974	37
Major Tax Actions in 1975	38
General Sales Taxes	39
Individual and Corporate Income Taxes	40
Other Taxes	45
Summary and Conclusions	49
Statistical Tables	51
Notes and Sources for Tables	114

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
A.	State and Local Tax Collections, 1967-1974, Total and by Major Tax Source	13
B.	State and Local Unutilized Tax Potential, 1967-1974, Total and by Major Tax Source	14
C.	Tax Collections and Unutilized Potential by Region, 1973 and 1974, With Percentage Change	17
D.	State and Local General Sales Taxes, Collections and Unutilized Potential by Region, 1973 and 1974, With Percentage Change	20
E.	State and Local Selective Sales Taxes, Collections and Unutilized Potential by Region, 1973 and 1974, With Percentage Change	22
F.	State and Local Property Taxes, Collections and Unutilized Potential by Region, 1973 and 1974, With Percentage Change	25
G.	State and Local Individual Income Taxes, Collections and Unutilized Potential by Region, 1973 and 1974, With Percentage Change	27
H.	State and Local Corporate Income Taxes, Collections and Unutilized Potential by Region, 1973 and 1974, With Percentage Change	30
J.	State Sales Taxes	41
K.	State General Sales Tax Rates	43
L.	Motor Fuel Tax Rates	47
M.	Cigarette Tax Rates	48
1.	Population, Personal Income and State and Local General Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	52
2.	State and Local Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1974	54

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

TABLE		PAGE
3.	State Death and Gift Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	58
4.	State and Local General Property Tax Revenue for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	60
5.	State and Local Individual and Corporate Income Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	62
6.	State Alcoholic Beverage License Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	64
7.	Number of Motor Vehicles Registered and State and Local Motor Vehicle License Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	66
8.	State and Local Motor Fuel Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	68
9.	Value of Products Severed and Severance Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	70
10.	State Transfer Taxes, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	72
11.	Other Tax Revenue and Total State and Local Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1974	74
12.	Summary of Unutilized Potential, 1974	76
13.	General Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per $1000 of Personal Income, 1974	80
14.	Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per $1000 of Personal Income, 1974	81
15.	General Property Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per $1000 of Personal Income, 1974	82

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

TABLE		PAGE
16.	Individual Income Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per $1000 of Personal Income, 1974	83
17.	Corporate Income Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per $1000 of Personal Income, 1974	84
18.	State and Local Tax Collections by Source as Percentages of Total Collections, for SREB States, Regions and the United States, 1974	85
19.	Total Tax Revenues as a Percent of Personal Income and as a Percent of General Revenues, and Federal Aids as a Percent of General Revenues, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1974	86
20.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, SREB States, 1974	88
21.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Alabama, 1974	89
22.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Arkansas, 1974	90
23.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Florida, 1974	91
24.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Georgia, 1974	92
25.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Kentucky, 1974	93
26.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Louisiana, 1974	94
27.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Maryland, 1974	95
28.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Mississippi, 1974	96
29.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, North Carolina, 1974	97
30.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, South Carolina, 1974	98

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

TABLE		PAGE
31.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Tennessee, 1974	99
32.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Texas, 1974	100
33.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Virginia, 1974	101
34.	Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, West Virginia, 1974	102
35.	Federal Income Tax Returns, Percentages of Total Number, by Adjusted Gross Income Class, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1972	104
36.	State and Local Tax Capacity and Capacity Utilization, Per Capita and Per $1000 of Personal Income, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1974.	106
37.	Total Tax Collections, State and Local Governments, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1974.	110

INTRODUCTION

For the eighth consecutive year, the Southern Regional Education Board is reporting on state and local tax performance. Statistical data and comparisons for the 50 states and the District of Columbia on state and local tax effort, (measured by utilized potential as reflected in collections, and unutilized potential as reflected by relating collections to a common tax base), have been compiled to serve as a guide to public officials who may wish to evaluate their jurisdictions' tax performances in the light of what neighboring jurisdictions are doing.

It is not the purpose of these reports or others in the series, nor is it the intent in any fashion, to suggest or recommend that public officials ought to search out sources of new revenue or that any particular jurisdiction should reform its revenue structure. Neither is it the purpose or intent to suggest that a particular state should strive to achieve the averages in tax effort upon which the analysis and comparisons rest. Particular conditions in a state may dictate that a state employ one tax in lieu of another or that the state should exceed or fall short of the aggregate effort of all states. It is left to each public official to evaluate his jurisdiction's effort and needs in relation to its economic, political and social characteristics and then decide on a course of action. The worth of the report lies in its value as a reference and guide to aid officials in reaching the proper decisions in tax policy. Statistical tables contained in the report provide the background that is critical to public officials

wishing to alter tax policy in some form, while wishing to maintain tax effort and tax structures comparable and competitive with those in neighboring jurisdictions.

One of the most complex and volatile problems of public life today is that of financing state and local public services. In the years since 1967, when the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) began publishing the annual survey of state and local revenues and potentials, the nation has struggled through international crises in the form of hot wars, cold wars and economic warfare. It has also endured recessions accompanied by high inflation and prosperity with both inflation and high unemployment. Every turn of events seems to bring new public demands and ultimately greater financing efforts. As tax revenues have continued their ever-upward climb, along with the ability of taxpayers to pay higher levies, so also the amount of unutilized potential has increased. The ability to raise additional tax revenue, however, is not evenly distributed.

Economic forces of the early 1970's and the introduction of revenue sharing in 1972 combined to provide most states with significant budget surpluses. By 1974 budget surpluses had largely disappeared. In 1975 one can expect the inflationary pressures to generate further budget shortfalls. The severity of the recession, now hopefully ended, combined with the prior inflation is now forcing at least two-fifths of the states and many local governments to take significant budget cutting or revenue raising actions.[1] As new public budgets are prepared for 1976 and 1977,

---

1. See "The Money Crunch for States and Cities," The Nation's Business, October 1975, pp. 22-28.

many will again be unbalanced unless expenditure programs are accompanied by substantial tax increases.

In 1974 and early 1975, expenditure cutbacks and delays in capital construction have been quite common. One major consequence of cutbacks and postponements will be an increase in unutilized potential. While cutbacks in some jurisdictions will undoubtedly be offset by increases in the more financially fortunate ones, the growth rate in state and local public expenditures will be reduced in 1975 and 1976. However, the growth rate will be sustained somewhat by a large number of tax increases (more than in 1972 and 1973) and by a lesser number of new tax exemptions and tax cutting measures.

In summary, it is expected that state and local governments will hold the line on expenditures and increase taxes in the near future. One consequence will be the stabilization of tax burdens in relation to personal income. The net result is likely to be a decline in the rate of growth in taxes, an increase in unutilized tax potential and a deterioration in the quality and quantity of critical public services in many areas.

METHODOLOGY

This is a tax effort study. Such studies are presumed to gauge the extent to which a jurisdiction taps its available taxable resources. An aggregate of total taxable resources or absolute tax capacity is not readily available, so proxies representing taxable resources are generally used in tax effort studies.

In this study tax effort is compared in two ways; the tax effort performance of each state is measured for the 14 most productive state tax sources, and the differences in performance are computed for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Comparisons are possible because a standard proxy has been selected for each of several major tax sources.

A state's personal income is used as the proxy, or common denominator, for comparing tax effort in most tax categories. While not a perfect representative of tax capacity, personal income is an important determinant of expenditures on retail goods and services that make up the bulk of general and selective sales tax bases and the individual income tax base. Personal income is a satisfactory proxy only if the actual tax base and personal income can be related meaningfully and consistently. It is not fully satisfactory as a proxy for corporate or property taxes, but no better simple measure is readily available. Other proxies are more suitable for measuring tax potential and effort in almost three cases. Some states rich in income are poor in natural resources. Therefore, the value of natural resources severed from the land and waters of the state is a more reliable indicator of tax capacity against which to measure effort. For motor vehicle related taxes

(sales taxes on motor fuels and license taxes on motor vehicles), a more suitable common denominator seems to be the number of registered motor vehicles.

In interstate comparisons, the basic statistical approach rests on the assumption that all states apply the average effort to collect revenue from each particular tax source. (However, as stated in another section, it is not always realistic to expect this.) Average effort is expressed as the average rate per $1,000 of personal income, per $1,000 of severed products, or per registered motor vehicle for states using the particular tax. Under this average effort concept, states applying less than average rates will find their actual collections are less than potential collections. States applying rates in excess of the averages will collect above-average amounts of revenue.

Constitutional or other state or local constraints found in some states on the taxation of otherwise available taxable resources are assumed away in this analysis on the theory that the economic resources constitute a reasonable and viable tax base if used productively in many other states. In some jurisdictions political or social policy decisions have eliminated a source in spite of its administrative and economic feasibility and its availability. While such constraints reduce the utilization of the tax base, they do not remove the potential for use as defined herein.

Since there are many variations in the use of each taxable resource -- in the legal definitions of the tax, the tax base, the rates, and such -- it is convenient to accept the Bureau of the Census' broad tax categories and collection data as reported in the various Census publications.

The Census gathers annually state and local tax amounts within a framework that groups taxes according to standard definitions. By using the standard Census compilations rather than diverse categories established at the state level, it is possible to make meaningful comparisons.

In the Census Bureau's annual publications, state tax collections are listed by tax source by state. Local property tax collections are listed by state, but local nonproperty taxes are listed by source as an aggregate figure for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The totals were allocated to states by source with the help of sample data supplied by the Census Department. Local collections were added to state collections to compute state-local tax collections by source by state.

Finally, adjustment was made in two taxes on the assumption that net profits from public owned enterprises is a form of tax on the consumer of the products. Net profits from state and municipally owned liquor stores and public utilities were added to alcoholic beverage and public utility selective sales tax collections, respectively. Potential and unutilized potential collections as reported in this study were computed from the basic collection data.

In summary, the statistical calculations are achieved in three steps:

(1) An average rate, based on the most relevant proxy, was computed for each tax for states using the particular source.

(2) The average rate was multiplied by the proxy for each state to compute a potential tax collection amount.

(3) The actual state-local collection was subtracted from the

potential in order to generate an unutilized potential amount. However, if the actual was more than the potential, no unutilized potential existed and unutilized potential is reported as zero in the statistical tables.

SOURCES OF DATA

The basic statistical data needed to support this study were supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. State tax collections were published in State Government Finances in 1974, GF74 No. 3. Aggregate local taxes (for the 50 states and the District of Columbia) by tax source were published in Governmental Finances in 1973-74, GF74 No. 5 and allocated to states on the basis of unpublished sample data graciously supplied by the Bureau.[2] Data on finances of publicly owned liquor stores and public utilities were published in State Government Finances in 1974 and Governmental Finances in 1973-74, respectively. Data on personal income and population were reported in the Survey of Current Business (August 1975) and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, respectively.

Information on tax rates and tax changes enacted by the states in 1974 and 1975 came from published reports of the Commerce Clearing House, from the Federation of Tax Administrators, and from the states themselves.

---

2. Special thanks for supplying data prior to publication and unpublished data that made our allocation efforts possible are extended to Maurice Criz and Vance Kane of the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

THE STATISTICAL TABLES

The statistical portion of this report consists of a series of 12 basic tables (Tables 1-12), 25 analytical tables (Tables 13-37) and eight summary tables (Tables A-H); four other tables (Tables J-M) present tax rates currently applicable. The numbered tables are identical to tables presented in State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973. The summary tables present the same data as the lettered tables in the 1973 report, but are lettered differently. A number of comparative devices have been employed to assist the users of the report.

State and local taxes are compared in terms of both personal income and population. Both measures are useful and widely used, but for tax effort comparisons, income is perhaps the more appropriate. The primary argument in favor of the use of income is that taxes are ultimately paid out of current income. A second argument is that personal income seems to have a measurable relationship to most tax bases. As a measure of tax effort population is less useful because a population's capacity to pay taxes is not related to numbers, but depends on the level of its income.

The average level and the distribution of personal income, as well as the aggregate level, influence a population's tax capacity and the level of effort a state may be inclined to apply. Table 19 reflects, in addition to collections as a percentage of income (Column 1), an effort ranking which reflects per capita personal income levels (Column 4). In simple terms, this ranking shows that a tax effort equal to 10 percent of personal income is a greater burden if average income is low than if it is high.

In neither measure is the possibility of tax "exporting" or the differences in distribution of incomes among the taxpayers considered. In Table 35 the distribution of taxpayers paying federal personal income tax by state by adjusted gross income class is shown. Both tax productivity and tax burden distribution are influenced by income distributions. The tax burden is probably directly related to the percentage of taxpayers in the lower income classes. This is especially significant for regressive taxes and less significant for progressive taxes.

Tax effort or burden is also influenced by the dependence of a jurisdiction on revenues from nontax sources and on federal revenues (grants-in-aid and shared taxes). Some states, by choice, garner relatively greater amounts of revenue from nontax sources and some are able to exact relatively great amounts of federal funds. The states' efforts and abilities in these areas are listed in Table 19 (Columns 2 and 3). Results shown here may help explain state differences in tax efforts reflected in other tables.

Some public officials may want to compare underutilization of some tax sources with overutilization of other tax sources. Tables 20 through 34 list both the over and underutilization of taxes by major source for the SREB states and the net over or underutilization. Table 36 shows the net unutilized capacity (only) for all states and the District of Columbia. This table also presents the total of actual collections and net unutilized capacity as a measure of aggregate tax capacity. Additional columns in the table indicate the percent of capacity unutilized and the capacity and utilization per capita and per $1,000 of personal income by state. In general the greatest net underutilization is found in the SREB states

and in a few midwestern states while the greatest overutilization is found in the northeastern and far western states.

SOME GUIDES IN UTILIZING THE REPORT

In this study the measure of each tax potential is represented by a proxy (personal income, etc.). However, the relationship may not always be as close as desired. For example, the relationship of the property tax base and the corporate income tax base may vary from state to state and from time to time.

Some types of taxes are not uniformly available in all states. Sometimes this is highlighted by the use of the proper proxy. For example, a few states with extensive extractive industries can use severance taxes productively; others, poor in natural resources, cannot. The differences show up in the proxy, the value of severed products.

A few states can tax the tourist industry extensively (Florida and California, especially) and the securities exchange business is largely concentrated in New York. These activities enhance revenues in the fortunate states. Finally, social aversion to participating in certain taxable activities (e.g., indisposition to consume alcoholic beverages or to participate in gambling activities) inhibit tax collections in some states, while in one state, Nevada which has gambling taxes, the disposition to participate in similar activities is vigorously exploited. These dispositions may not influence the proxies but may have substantial effect on the productivity of taxes.

While this is essentially an effort study, some attention is given to tax burdens and burden distribution. Data in Tables 19 and 35 offer

some assistance to the decision makers in assessing the gross tax burden in relation to total and per capita personal income and to the distribution of federal adjusted gross income.

The study seems to imply that each state should be able to maintain its current level of tax collections from sources for which the state's effort is average or above, and still increase collections from sources for which its efforts are below average. A reference to Tables 20-34 and 36 indicates that this is not necessarily so. Taxpayers paying high taxes of a particular type (e.g., consumption) would have their capacity to pay other taxes (e.g., income or property) seriously impaired. The overall level of taxation and the net over or under-utilization must be considered. In some states more than in others, taxpayers are contributing more to the public treasury relative to their ability to pay.

Finally, the distribution of personal income and the distribution of the tax load should be considered in tax policy. Burdens and efforts are especially onerous if the tax system is regressive and the personal income distribution is skewed toward the low income taxpayers.[3] The burdens (in contrast to the impact) of business taxes must also enter into the assessment process. Some states find it relatively easy to levy taxes that can be largely "exported" to nonresidents. It may be difficult to justify a tax increase in states in which above average total effort is being made even if specific areas of below average effort are evident.

---

3. A tax is regressive if the tax liability as a percentage of income increases as taxpayer income decreases. A tax is proportional if the percentage of income paid in taxes remains constant for all income levels. A tax is progressive if the percentage of income paid in taxes increases as income increases.

It is even more difficult to justify a tax increase if a large share of the tax burden falls on low income resident taxpayers.

Tax burdens may be related to the average personal income and to its distribution as well as to total personal income. An aggregate tax levy of 10 percent of personal income may not be as burdensome in states where per capita income is high and more taxpayers are in the upper income classes than in states which are less fortunate. However, the less fortunate and currently less tax burdened states in this respect may find it necessary to levy additional taxes in order to provide a reasonable possibility of providing adequate services to promote stable economic growth.

AN OVERVIEW, 1967 TO 1974

The statistics in Table A indicate that state and local tax collections in 1974 were up 116 percent over the 1967 level, increasing from $61,429 million to $132,501 million. Over the period, however, the growth rate has slowed. From 1967 to 1970, the growth averaged 14.7 percent; from 1970 to 1973, the average was 13.0 percent; and from 1973 to 1974, the growth was only 7.8 percent. Percentage increases seem to be related closely to the responsiveness of taxes to economic growth and overall productivity. The most responsive tax, the individual income tax, was the leader, followed by the corporation income taxes, general sales taxes, and property taxes. Indirect (business) taxes and direct taxes seem to have grown about equally, though no accurate evaluation of comparative growth is available.

Over the years 1967 to 1974, unutilized potential has increased for every major tax category. The overall growth of 112 percent, from $11,645

TABLE A

STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS, 1967 - 1974, TOTAL AND BY MAJOR TAX SOURCE
(In Millions)

	General Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes*	General Property Taxes	Income Taxes		Motor Fuels Taxes	Motor Vehicle License Taxes	Total
				Individual	Corporation			
1967	$10,104	$ 5,017	$26,186	$ 5,775	$2,227	$4,856	$2,299	$61,429
1968	11,599	5,637	27,637	7,239	2,518	5,197	2,432	67,774
1969	13,985	6,245	30,553	8,883	3,180	5,661	2,622	79,943
1970	16,078	8,989	34,083	10,795	3,756	6,318	2,904	88,490
1971	17,795	9,929	37,852	11,872	3,420	6,665	3,137	96,649
1972	20,292	10,971	42,132	15,234	4,401	7,272	3,334	110,392
1973	22,992	12,129	45,288	17,970	5,449	8,123	3,635	122,889
1974	26,314	12,638	47,759	19,466	6,040	8,278	3,755	132,501
Percentage Growth								
1967 - 1970	59.1	17.9	30.2	86.9	68.7	30.1	26.3	44.0
1970 - 1973	43.0	34.9*	32.9	66.5	45.1	28.6	25.3	38.9
1973 - 1974	14.4	4.2	5.5	8.3	10.8	1.9	3.3	7.8

Note: From 1970 onward, the District of Columbia statistics were included.

* Through 1969 nonallocable selective sales and gross receipts taxes were entered as "other and unallocable taxes;" in 1970 and afterwards, as "other sales and gross receipts taxes."

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1967 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1969), Tables A1-A10; Statistical Supplement to State and Local Revenue Potential, 1968, Tables 1-10; State and Local Revenue Potential, 1969, Tables A1-A10; State and Local Revenue Potential, 1970, Tables 1-11; State and Local Revenue Potential, 1971, Tables 1-11; Kenneth E. Quindry and Richard A. Engels, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1972, Tables 1-11; Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973, Tables 1-11; and Tables 1-11 this report.

TABLE B

STATE AND LOCAL UNUTILIZED TAX POTENTIAL, 1967 - 1974, TOTAL AND BY MAJOR TAX SOURCE
(In Thousands)

	General Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes*	General Property Taxes	Income Taxes		Motor Fuels Taxes	Motor Vehicle License Taxes	Total
				Individual	Corporation			
1967	$1,983,180	$1,109,417	$2,860,768	$3,256,216	$1,291,226	$274,941	$298,021	$11,645,328
1968	1,933,786	1,077,432	3,128,494	3,675,529	1,246,279	203,424	303,263	12,174,516
1969	2,286,415	1,288,867	3,520,495	4,508,307	1,425,781	215,289	335,499	14,229,868
1970	2,090,690	1,576,243	4,014,918	4,938,105	1,430,047	263,937	360,064	15,841,021
1971	2,174,041	1,727,522	4,822,554	5,064,620	1,263,175	336,325	386,033	17,113,637
1972	2,537,782	2,320,483	5,623,319	5,937,513	1,277,965	397,739	528,937	19,735,010
1973	2,971,318	2,585,656	6,371,693	7,381,013	1,445,979	460,009	504,870	22,993,840
1974	3,393,912	2,665,068	6,692,065	7,962,651	1,501,252	525,001	486,260	24,644,544
Percentage Growth								
1967 - 1970	5.4	42.1	40.3	51.7	10.8	-4.0	20.8	36.0
1970 - 1973	42.1	64.0	58.7	49.5	11.1	74.3	40.2	45.2
1973 - 1974	14.2	3.1	5.0	7.9	-3.8	14.1	-3.7	7.2

* Does not include "other selective sales taxes" for years 1967 to 1971. Excluding "other selective sales taxes," figures for 1972 and 1973 are $1,822,196 and $1,997,439 (in thousands) respectively. Growth rates then would be 64.3 percent and 80.0 percent.

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1967 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1969). Tables A-2 - A-9; Statistical Supplement to State and Local Revenue Potential, 1968, Table 16; State and Local Revenue Potential, 1969, Table A-11; State and Local Revenue Potential, 1971, Table 12; State and Local Revenue Potential, 1972, Table 12; Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973, Table 12; and Table 12 this report.

million in 1967 to $24,645 million in 1974, centers mostly in three tax categories, one related directly and positively to personal income--the individual income tax--and one to sumptuary taxes--the selective sales taxes. The third one was the major local (property) tax for which no alternative source was available to finance growing local expenditure demands. In 1974, the unutilized potential for corporation income taxes was reduced due to high corporation profits in 1973. The fuel shortages and higher prices that restricted the number of vehicles led to a substantial growth in motor vehicle fuel taxes' unutilized potential. The growing general sales tax exemptions were perhaps responsible for the substantial increase in unutilized potential for the general sales taxes.

AN OVERVIEW OF 1973 AND 1974

Personal income in the 50 states and the District of Columbia increased by 5.8 percent in 1974 over 1973 while state and local taxes as measured in this report increased by 7.8 percent. This implies a statistically insignificant change in taxes as a percentage of income. In general, states in the East and West were most successful in reducing tax effort as measured by personal income. Ten of 12 North Central states increased efforts while the SREB and Mountain states were fairly evenly divided between those increasing or not reducing efforts and those decreasing their state-local tax effort.

In 1974 states utilized 95.6 percent of their capacity as opposed to 95.8 percent in 1973. In per capita terms, tax capacity in 1974 equalled $656, leaving $29 unutilized. Respective figures for 1973 were $611 and $26. Capacity per $1,000 of personal income was $121 in both

1973 and 1974. However, utilization decreased from $116 in 1973 to $115 in 1974.

Percentage growth in the general sales taxes for both collections and unutilized potential are indicated by data in Tables A and B. Motor vehicle fuels taxes showed the least revenue growth and were almost equal in unutilized potential growth, possibly due to fewer miles traveled by the average automobile. Overall growth in collections and potential was substantially equal, 7.8 percent to 7.2 percent, respectively.

TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 1974

State and local tax collections and related unutilized potential collections by state and by source along with comparative tax efforts are reported in 37 statistical tables. In this section major sources are summarized by geographic region in eight letter-designated tables. The reader can refer to the tables headed with numbers for specific state data. In some cases, normal annual collections are inflated by windfall amounts. In others tax rates or base changes may have increased or reduced collections for only a portion of the year. No attempt is made to note all such instances.

Tax Collections and Unutilized Potential

State and local tax collections increased to $132,501 million in 1974, from $122,889 million in 1973. The 7.8 percent growth was substantially below the 11.3 percent registered from 1972 to 1973. The increases by type of tax are listed in Table A and by geographic region in Table C. Rate and base changes were of relatively minor influence in increasing taxes, but of some influence in reducing taxes in a few states during

TABLE C

TAX COLLECTIONS AND UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL BY REGION,
1973 AND 1974, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Region	Tax Collections (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change	Unutilized Potential (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change
New England States	$ 8,133	$ 8,502	4.5	$ 1,340	$ 1,561	16.5
Middle Atlantic States	28,298	29,937	5.8	2,762	3,280	18.8
North Central States	32,627	35,451	8.7	5,386	5,386	--
SREB States	27,966	30,941	10.6	9,524	9,847	3.2
Mountain States	6,029	6,614	9.7	1,489	1,604	7.7
Pacific States	19,336	20,512	6.1	2,419	2,856	18.1
District of Columbia	501	544	8.6	75	111	48.0
TOTAL	$122,889	$132,501	7.8	$22,994	$24,645	7.2

Note: Parts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973, (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), Tables 11 and 12, and Tables 11 and 12 this report.

the year. Relative growth by source reflected largely the degree of responsiveness to economic growth. Motor vehicle related taxes were also affected by the fuel shortages. Corporation income taxes reflected the continued favorable corporate profits figure through the first half of 1974.

Property tax growth was no doubt limited by the introduction of federal revenue sharing. Growth in tax collections in excess of the 7.8 percent national average was registered in three geographic regions, the Southern Regional Education Board states, the Mountain states, and the North Central states. These regions reacted less to reduce taxes in the face of pending surpluses, and they depended more on consumption and business taxes which performed well during the year.

Unutilized tax potential increased less rapidly than did collections. As expected unutilized potential growth was least in regions where tax increases were greatest. Thus, the North Central states, the Southern Regional Education Board states and the Mountain states lagged behind the national average while the remaining regions exceeded it. In total, the unutilized potential increased to $24,645 million from $22,994 million, an increase of 7.2 percent. Three major sources accounted for 70.1 percent of collections and 73.2 percent of the unutilized potential in 1974. They were the general sales and gross receipts taxes, the property taxes and the individual income taxes.

In the following pages, the performance of the states in employing the major tax sources is examined individually.

The General Sales and Use Taxes (Tables 1 and 13)

Whether a state garners revenue in excess of or below the national average as computed by use of a proxy base is determined primarily by the rate level, the extent of the base and the vigor of the administration. State rates for general sales taxes vary from 2.0 percent to 7.0 percent. Also, 26 states permit the use of additional local rates. Widespread use of these rates is found in Alabama, California, Illinois, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. In several other states, major counties or cities demonstrate heavy dependence on this source. In a few states, the local rates are almost universal, and Alaska has only a local rate. In many states, major items related to manufacturing, pollution control and agriculture are subject to special lower rates.

While tax bases for the general sales taxes are complex, a casual examination can isolate major items of exclusion or inclusion which are major determinants of productivity. Such items include the extent of taxation of food, drugs and utilities; the extent of taxation of the sale of services; and the extent of taxation of items utilized in business activity. Motor vehicles are also given special treatment in a few cases. A few states tax gasoline under both the general sales taxes and the selective gasoline sales taxes. Four states (Delaware, Montana, Oregon and New Hampshire) continued to finance their governments without resorting to general sales taxation.

General sales tax revenues increased to $26,314 million from $22,992 million in 1973, a 14.4 percent increase, while unutilized potential grew to $3,394 million, an almost identical percentage growth (14.2 percent).

TABLE D

STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL BY REGION, 1973 AND 1974, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Region	Tax Collections (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change	Unutilized Potential (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change
New England States	$ 936	$ 969	3.5	$ 555	$ 673	21.3
Middle Atlantic States	4,589	4,988	8.7	555	771	38.9
North Central States	5,785	6,798	17.5	952	961	0.9
SREB States	6,512	7,467	14.7	471	477	1.3
Mountain States	1,322	1,530	15.7	160	174	8.8
Pacific States	3,751	4,455	18.8	271	318	17.3
District of Columbia	97	107	10.3	8	19	137.5
TOTAL	$22,992	$26,314	14.4	$2,971	$3,394	14.2

Note: Parts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973, (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), Table 1; and Table 1 this report.

The New England states continued to be relatively light users of this source (See Table D). The areas and states making substantial collection gains reflected slowly rising unutilized potential amounts with the exception of the Pacific states. In this case growth in sales tax capacity permitted growth in both areas.

Data in Table D indicate that the western part of the United States employs general sales taxes rather extensively. The Middle Atlantic states of New York and Pennsylvania use the source intensively at both the state and local levels. With the exception of Maryland and Virginia, the SREB states also make widespread use of the source. In total, the data of Table 1 indicate that 22 states overutilize the source to some degree, eight of which are SREB states. For states using the tax, collections per $1,000 of personal income increased to $23.38 in 1974 from $22.18 in 1973.

The Selective Sales Taxes (Tables 2 and 14)

Collection data and unutilized potential collections for four major selective sales taxes and "all other" selective sales taxes are presented in Table 2 and analyzed and summarized in Tables 14 and E. In 1974, collections amounted to $12,638 million, an increase of 4.2 percent over 1973 collections. In every category, tax collections per $1,000 of personal income were reduced in 1974. The result was a nominal growth in unutilized potential in spite of only a few rate increases.

Net profits of publicly owned utilities and liquor stores are defined as taxes and included in the measure of taxes in this report. States garnering such revenues which can be included conceivably in governmental general revenues are listed in the notes to Table 2.

TABLE E

STATE AND LOCAL SELECTIVE SALES TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL BY REGION, 1973 AND 1974, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Region	Tax Collections (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change	Unutilized Potential (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change
New England States	$ 736	$ 759	3.1	$ 173	$ 187	8.1
Middle Atlantic States	2,386	2,407	0.9	362	394	8.8
North Central States	2,775	2,860	3.1	986	1,009	2.3
SREB States	4,146	4,374	5.5	405	381	-5.9
Mountain States	666	713	7.1	120	119	-0.8
Pacific States	1,358	1,461	7.6	541	565	6.4
District of Columbia	61	63	3.3	8	9	12.5
TOTAL	$12,128	$12,638	4.2	$2,586	$2,665	3.1

Note: Parts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), Tables 2 and 12; and Tables 2 and 12 this report.

Alcoholic beverage, cigarette, and insurance premiums sales taxes are reported in every state and the District of Columbia. One state (Massachusetts) did not report revenue from public utility taxes or profits. In general, productivity of these taxes depends heavily on the level of the rates. In about one-third of the states sale of tobacco products other than cigarettes are taxed.

Because of continued low cigarette tax rates in North Carolina (2 cents), Kentucky (3 cents) and Virginia (2.5 cents), the SREB states continued to rank low in tobacco tax collections. Per capita collections and unutilized potential increased from 1973 to 1974, collections from $57.80 to $59.78 and unutilized potential from $12.32 to $12.61. However, collections per $1,000 of personal income were reduced to $11 from $11.47; in 1973 unutilized potential per $1,000 of personal income fell also, to $2.32 from $2.44.

Overall, the SREB states continued to demonstrate the most intensive use of selective sales taxes. These states reduced appreciably their unutilized potential in 1974.

Death and Gift Taxes (Table 3)

In all states (except Nevada which does not employ this tax source) the tax rates are graduated and separate rate schedules are used for heirs, depending on their relationship with the deceased or donor.

Some states levy a death tax solely for purposes of recovering the federal tax credit--the so-called "pick-up" tax. Other states employ an additional estate or inheritance tax or both. Sixteen states levy a gift

tax.[4] Five states (Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia) use the "pick-up" tax only, two states (South Dakota and West Virginia) use an inheritance tax only; two states (Oregon and Rhode Island) employ all three types of levy; two states (Mississippi and North Dakota) use an estate tax only; seven states (Arizona, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah and Vermont) use an estate and "pick-up" tax.

Over one-third of the taxes were collected in the New England and Middle Atlantic states in which no unutilized potential is evident. Another two-fifths of the taxes were collected in the North Central and the SREB states in which 90 percent of the unutilized potential was found. Taxes per $1,000 of personal income declined to $1.25 in 1974 from $1.36 in 1973.

The Property Taxes (Tables 4 and 15)

The Northeastern states continued to use the property tax more intensively than any other area in 1974, and it was the only region in which no unutilized potential existed. On the other hand, the SREB states demonstrated the least intensive use and the greatest unutilized potential. No SREB state achieved its potential, and four states collected less than half the amount suggested by the use of the average national rate.

In spite of the poor showing, the SREB growth rate was impressive, thus minimizing the increase in unutilized potential. The increase in unutilized potential was striking in the Middle Atlantic and Mountain

---

4. California, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

TABLE F

STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL BY REGION, 1973 AND 1974, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Region	Tax Collections (amounts in millions)			Unutilized Potential (amounts in millions)		
	1973	1974	Percentage Change	1973	1974	Percentage Change
New England States	$ 3,923	$ 4,132	5.3	$ --	$ --	--
Middle Atlantic States	10,298	10,885	5.7	802	959	19.6
North Central States	12,884	13,718	6.5	647	676	4.5
SREB States	7,432	8,110	9.1	4,293	4,343	1.2
Mountain States	2,038	2,124	4.2	366	443	21.0
Pacific States	8,564	8,641	0.9	209	196	-6.2
District of Columbia	148	150	1.4	55	75	36.4
TOTAL	$45,288	$47,760	5.5	$6,372	$6,692	4.9

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), Table 4; and Table 4 this report.

states where collections grew only moderately (Table F). Between 1973 and 1974 per capita collections in the nation increased from $216 to $226 and per capita unutilized potential from $30.36 to $31.66. On the other hand, collections per $1,000 of personal income fell by approximately $1.00 and unutilized potential, a few cents.

While property taxes remained the most important source of state and local revenue, the percentage of taxes garnered from this source declined from 36.9 in 1973 to 36.0 in 1974. Even some of the moderate growth in collections was illusory. The aggregate collections as reported may be reduced by property tax relief that in many states appears as an expenditure item or as a credit against another tax rather than as a reduction in property taxes. All 50 states and the District of Columbia have some form of property tax relief aimed specifically toward the aged, disabled, or low income; in two-thirds of the states, it is granted at the state level.

Because of these complex procedures in collections and relief, it is difficult to compare accurately the tax effort from state to state or from region to region. However, there is little doubt that a regional difference in effort does occur.

The Individual Income Taxes (Tables 5 and 16)

Practices in the use of individual income taxes did not change much from 1973 to 1974 except that a few states, California in particular, reduced rates or provided new and increased exemptions because of pending budget surpluses. Six states (Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming) still did not employ the tax, and four states

TABLE G

STATE AND LOCAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL BY REGION, 1973 AND 1974, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Region	Tax Collections (amounts in millions)			Unutilized Potential (amounts in millions)		
	1973	1974	Percentage Change	1973	1974	Percentage Change
New England States	$ 1,083	$ 1,164	7.5	$ 485	$ 564	16.3
Middle Atlantic States	5,681	5,938	4.5	858	931	8.5
North Central States	5,171	5,828	12.7	1,614	1,466	-9.2
SREB States	2,873	3,233	12.5	3,118	3,353	7.5
Mountain States	672	808	20.2	458	429	-6.3
Pacific States	2,365	2,356	-0.4	848	1,219	43.8
District of Columbia	125	138	10.4	--	--	--
TOTAL	$17,970	$19,466	8.3	$7,381	$7,963	7.9

Note: Parts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), Table 5; and Table 5 this report.

(Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Tennessee) used it sparingly. The remaining 40 states have broad-based income taxes but the intensity of imposition varies considerably. In addition to the state rate, ten states (Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland and California) permit a local levy in one or more jurisdictions. Thirty-five states employ progressive rate structures and five (Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania) employ flat rates.

The two major controllable influences on tax productivity are the tax rate structures and deduction and exemption policies. An examination of these factors will generally provide the key to productivity levels.

Productivity, however, may be influenced by the distribution of taxable income. If a high proportion of the taxpayers is in low income classes, other things being equal, productivity will be low; moreover, a great number of low income families may restrict potential use of the source. Conversely, a great percentage of taxpayers in the middle and upper income classes signifies that the tax will be productive. The distribution of taxpayers for federal income tax purposes by adjusted gross income class in 1972 is shown in Table 35.

The SREB states made less use of the individual income tax in 1974 than other regions, primarily because Florida and Texas failed to use it, and Tennessee used it only sparingly. Exemption policies in Louisiana and Mississippi restricted the productivity in those states. Only Maryland collected above average amounts of revenue from this source.

Collections increased in 1974 in every geographic region except the Pacific region. California reduced its tax effort by instituting sub-

stantial tax credits which resulted in a gain in unutilized potential for the Pacific region. On the other hand, two regions (the North Central and the Mountain states) show reduced underutilization and substantial revenue growth.

For the nation, collections reached $19,466 million in 1974, up from $17,970 in 1973 (8.3 percent increase). Unutilized potential reached $7,963 million, an increase of 7.9 percent in 1974.

The Corporate Income Taxes (Tables 5 and 17)

Following two years of growth in excess of 20 percent, corporate tax revenue growth slowed to one-half that amount (10.8 percent). The unutilized annual potential growth rate was 3.8 percent in 1974 as opposed to 13.1 percent in 1973 (Tables H and 17). Collections in 1974 amounted to $6,040 million while unutilized potential was $1,501 million.

Per capita collections increased to $28.57 in 1974 while collections per $1,000 of personal income reached $5.26 (Table 17); both figures were slightly larger than those reported in 1973. A similar small rise in unutilized potential is evident in per capita terms while a small reduction in the amount per $1,000 of personal income is seen.

In analyzing state performance, the same factors which may be dominant in determining productivity for individual income taxes should be examined for corporate income taxes. Productivity is influenced by the comprehensiveness of the gross base, the deduction policies and the tax rate, as well as the extent of tax credits.

Tax bases and deduction policies are being standardized along federal lines so that differences in these areas are minimized. Thus, the relative

TABLE H

STATE AND LOCAL CORPORATE INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL BY REGION, 1973 AND 1974, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Region	Tax Collections (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change	Unutilized Potential (amounts in millions) 1973	1974	Percentage Change
New England States	$ 466	$ 503	7.9	$ 17	$ 17	--
Midddle Atlantic States	1,561	1,636	4.8	68	68	--
North Central States	1,267	1,361	7.4	577	573	-0.7
SREB States	1,009	1,149	13.9	539	584	8.3
Mountain States	185	208	12.4	118	128	8.5
Pacific States	937	1,158	23.6	123	126	2.4
District of Columbia	23	25	8.7	3	6	100.0
TOTAL	$ 5,449	$ 6,040	10.8	$1,446	$1,501	3.8

Note: Parts may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Kenneth E. Quindry and Carol S. Meyers, State and Local Revenue Potential, 1973 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), Table 5; and Table 5 this report.

rate is the primary significant factor in relative productivity.

In three of the six geographic regions, the Pacific states, the SREB states, and the Mountain states, revenue productivity and unutilized potential both exceeded the national average increase of 10.8 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. In two regions the unutilized potential remained unchanged in 1974 and in one it was reduced. The Mountain and the SREB states performed well in corporate income tax collections in spite of the fact that one SREB state (Texas) and two Mountain states (Nevada and Wyoming) do not employ the tax. Washington state also did not use the tax in 1974.

Licenses and Motor Fuels Taxes (Tables 6, 7, and 8)

Tax performance for two major license taxes (alcoholic beverage licenses in Table 6 and motor vehicle licenses in Table 7) and motor vehicle fuels taxes (Table 8) are discussed in this section. Other license taxes are listed in Table 11. Motor fuels taxes are discussed along with vehicle license taxes (rather than with selective sales taxes in Table 2) because both vehicle related taxes are usually earmarked for highway construction and maintenance. With one exception, all states and the District of Columbia employ all three sources.

Alcoholic Beverage Licenses (Table 6)

License taxes are placed by the states on sellers, handlers, and producers of alcoholic beverage products in every state except Hawaii. Localities in most states also collect revenue from this source, but disaggregated local collections data are unavailable. Local collections are included in "other and unallocable taxes" in Table 11.

The fact that publicly owned liquor stores are not subject to license fees in all cases may affect productivity in a number of states. In several states pockets of prohibition and abstinence restrict collections. In a few states special tax concessions are granted to local producers.

Revenues from this source grew to $142.9 million in 1974. This was almost one percent above 1973 collections. Unutilized potential declined to $42.9 million from $44.1 million in 1973. Aggregate capacity for use of this source in both the New England states and the Western states was relatively minimal. Consequently, almost 75 percent of the collections and 80 percent of the unutilized potential were located in the Middle Atlantic states, the North Central states, and the SREB states.

Motor Vehicle Related Taxes (Tables 7 and 8)

The motor vehicle related taxes discussed in this section are of two types--the license taxes and the fuels taxes. The license taxes may be a flat fee per vehicle, or a graduated fee based on weight or horsepower. In the case of trucks it may be related to miles driven in the state. The fuels tax is a gallonage tax based on sales of gasoline or other fuels used to operate motor vehicles on public highways. Minor revenues may come from the sale of fuels for use in boats and airplanes.

Motor vehicle related taxes are reported in Tables 7 and 8 and compared according to revenue per registered vehicle. The widespread dependence on motor vehicles for transportation and the fact that the taxes are related to numbers and use suggest that the tax collections are related more to numbers than to the personal income of the population.

An average collection per registered vehicle is the common denominator used. All states and the District of Columbia use these tax sources.

While several explanations for differences in productivity of these taxes may be offered, the primary reason is the difference in tax rates. This may be explained by the fact that some states depend more heavily than others on motor vehicle use revenue to support their highway programs. Minor differences result from the varying ratios of automobiles to trucks and buses. In several states motor vehicles are subjected to significant property taxes, and fuels to general sales taxes. In at least 21 states (10 in the SREB region and six in the North Central Region), local license or inspection fees are permitted. Use of local motor fuels taxes is less common.

Revenue from license taxes increased to $3,755 million in 1974 from $3,635 million in 1973 (3.3 percent). The higher collections were rather evenly spread by geographic regions. On the other hand, unutilized potential was reduced to $486 million in 1974 from $505 million in 1973. Unutilized potential was less in the SREB states, the Mountain states and the Pacific states, more in the North Central states and substantially unchanged elsewhere.

Changes in motor fuels tax collections seem to vary from 1973 to 1974 depending on the seriousness of the fuel shortage. Three of the nation's favorably situated areas found collections advancing and three less favorably situated found collections receding. In all cases the movement was slight. For the nation the collections increased a minimal 1.9 percent. Unutilized potential increased to $525 million from $460 million.

Severance Taxes (Table 9)

Severance taxes are imposed on the value of natural resources as they are severed from the land or water. They can be used productively only in states having significant amounts of commercial extractive activities. The most productive taxes are applied in states having high concentrations of petroleum and gas. In a few states coal production has or can become a significant tax activity. Production of timber, fish, shellfish, salt, stone, sand, gravel, iron ore and other minerals is also taxed, but frequently the tax is regulatory and not expected to be a major revenue producer.

Because only a few states have significant commercial extractive industries, the value of severed products is considered to be the proper measure of tax potential. The common measure is collections per $1,000 of severed products.

Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma are unique in their ability to exploit oil and gas severance taxes. Other oil producing states use their potential less intensively. Kentucky has made use of its potential in coal severance in the last two years, while Tennessee has a negligible coal severance tax for local highway use. West Virginia employs a gross receipts tax on coal production that is reported in the general sales tax figures, and Minnesota levies a reasonable iron ore severance tax.

Over half of the value of severed products is found in the SREB states, one-third in Texas and Louisiana. Because these states employ the tax intensively, the unutilized potential is not concentrated in the SREB states. Nation-wide collections increased to $1,255 million in 1974 from $850 million in 1973. The substantial increase is likely to

be repeated in the next few years as states search for new and underused tax sources to supplement the major sources.

Transfer Taxes (Table 10)

Transfer taxes are levied on transfers of real estate and on transfers of nontangible wealth (mortgages, stocks, bonds). In some states the coverage is restricted to real estate, while in others the most productive source is stock transfers. Productivity is affected first by the coverage and second by the rate levels.

New York is in an especially favorable position to garner revenue from a documentary transfer tax. Over 42 percent of the total tax reported for states in 1974 was collected in that state.

Data in Table 10, however, are not fully representative of the extent of this tax. Some states permit local governments to levy the tax. Local data are not available on a state basis and are included in "other and unallocable" taxes in Table 11.

Transfer taxes decreased to $497 million in 1974, a reduction of almost 14 percent from 1973 figures. Unutilized potential was substantially unchanged, declining by $26 million to $413 million.

Miscellaneous, Other and Unallocable Taxes, Total Taxes (Table 11)

Two other tax sources, parimutuel and lottery taxes, are used productively in a few states. Parimutuel taxes are used reasonably efficiently in a few states in which the traditions of horse and dog racing are strong. The attraction of the states for tourism also benefits tax collections. In other states, legal prohibitions still are in effect.

New York has extended wagering to off-track betting. Parimutuel collections are listed in Column 1 of Table 11.

State lotteries are being used in about one-fifth of the states and others are seriously considering their adoption. As with parimutuel betting, legal prohibitions and lack of social acceptance still exist in many states.

As with severance taxes, these two sources are relatively underused in many states and because of this, many states will be examining the possibilities seriously in the next few years.

MAJOR TAX ACTIONS IN 1974

In 1974 there were few major tax measures. The economic slowdown had not affected the tax picture at that time, and tax breaks outnumbered tax increases.

Only two states increased the general sales and use tax rates. Arizona changed its rate from 3.0 to 4.0 percent, and California's rate increased from 3.75 to 4.75 percent (this had been legislated in 1972). In addition, New York City temporarily raised its rate, and Virginia and South Dakota broadened their sales tax bases. On the other hand, Connecticut reduced its general rate from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent, and many states enacted exemptions. These exemptions were particularly in the areas of drugs and medical supplies, and special treatment of items for the elderly (Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Wyoming) and poor (Colorado and Nebraska).

In 1974 Illinois authorized municipal and county use taxes not to exceed 1.0 percent. Taxes for public transit existed in California and were enacted (upon referendum) in Ohio, Utah and Washington.

No state raised individual income taxes in 1974, and decreases were effected in New Mexico, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and New Jersey (applicable to Pennsylvania commuters only). Among the states raising personal exemptions or deductions were Ohio, Montana and Iowa, and various other states extended credits and deductions in specific areas, particularly to the elderly.

The corporate income tax rate was increased in Arizona in all tax brackets, and Vermont graduated its rates which shifted the burden and effectively raised the amount garnered from this tax. Rates were lowered

in Nebraska and Pennsylvania, and selective relief was granted in a few other states.

Property tax action was chiefly in the area of relief for the elderly, the poor and the disabled with at least 19 states enacting such legislation. Realty tax deferral measures were initiated in Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, again benefiting the lower income and elderly homeowners. Other prevalent realty tax changes included new assessment ratios for different classes of property, and use value rather than market value as the basis for evaluation of argicultural and open space land.

Increases in the cigarette tax rate were enacted in 1974 in Arizona and Maine, while Rhode Island exempted all tobacco products except cigarettes. Arizona and Montana increased the alcoholic beverage tax rates. In contrast to 1975, motor fuels taxes were increased in only two states, Arizona and Pennsylvania, while Delaware continued its increased rate. Current (1975) rates applicable in all states are shown in Tables J through M.

MAJOR TAX ACTIONS IN 1975

Tax actions in 1975 have centered on motor fuel taxes and adjustments in exemptions in other taxes. Because of surpluses in funds in fiscal 1973 and 1974 some state legislatures extended exemptions in specific tax areas. A number of states removed the sales tax on food and prescription drugs or enacted income tax credit for sales taxes paid on such items as medicine and medical and dental services. Circuit breaker clauses and homestead exemptions for senior citizens and the disabled were enacted in various property tax modifications in several states,

and property tax incentives for solar heating systems were enacted by seven states in 1975. Several states have tried to more equitably distribute the burden of personal income tax by making adjustments favoring the low income bracket. With money now becoming much tighter, it is unlikely that much tax relief will be enacted in the upcoming legislative sessions.

On the other hand, motor fuel tax rate increases have been passed by seven legislatures, and several states have raised corporation income tax rates. Increases have been enacted also in alcoholic beverage tax rates in a few states as well as in some other minor taxes.

General Sales Taxes

Sales taxes are currently in effect in 45 states and the District of Columbia. Of these, 21 states exempt food consumed off the premises of the seller, and the District of Columbia imposes a lowered rate on food. Prescription drugs are exempted by 33 states and the District of Columbia, with two others (Alabama and South Carolina) making concessions for the elderly. Thus, the regressive effects of the sales tax have been reduced, with low income families who are burdened by the rising cost of food and drugs benefiting by a smaller proportion of their income going to sales taxes. The states with exemptions and tax credits in effect in 1975 are shown in Table J.

In addition to food and drug exemptions, many minor areas have received special attention in the guise of tax equity, which in reality has resulted from pressure group activities. Examples of special exemptions are sales tax exemptions for leased vessels used in the production

of minerals (Louisiana) and farm chemicals (Illinois).

The Arkansas legislature authorized the imposition of a sales and use tax on retail sales in cities with a population of more than 30,000 which are located in a county with boundaries adjoining some other state; within 30 days after adoption of the tax an election must be held on the question of whether the tax should be imposed. Washington authorized additional local sales and use taxes to finance public transportation.

New York City has extended its sales tax rate of 4 percent through June 30, 1976, after which it will drop to 3 percent. New York City also imposes the sales tax on many services, and Connecticut extended its sales tax to certain services.

Sales tax rates range between a high of 7 percent in Connecticut and a low of 2 percent in Oklahoma, and the median rate for all states is 4 percent. Rates in effect in all states are shown in Table K. In the SREB states, Kentucky and Mississippi are high with 5 percent rates, while six states (Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia) have low rates of 3 percent.

Individual and Corporate Income Taxes

Individual income tax rates were raised in three states and adjusted in some others in 1975. Michigan increased its rate on individuals, estates and trusts from 3.9 percent to 4.6 percent of taxable income effective May 1, 1975; this rate is scheduled to drop to 4.4 percent on July 1, 1977. Rhode Island increased its income tax rate from 15 percent to 17 percent of federal income tax liability effective with the 1975 taxable year. Nebraska's income tax rate was raised from 10 percent to

TABLE J

STATE SALES TAXES

Food and Drug Exemptions
And Related Income Tax Credits
(May 1, 1975)

State	Exemptions		Related Income Tax Credit
	Food	Prescription Drugs	
Alabama		a	
Arizona		X	
Arkansas			
California	X	X	
Colorado		X	X
Connecticut	X	X	
Florida	X	X	
Georgia			
Hawaii			X
Idaho		X	X
Illinois			
Indiana	X	X	
Iowa	X	X	
Kansas			
Kentucky	X	X	
Louisiana	X	X	
Maine	X	X	
Maryland	X	X	
Massachusetts	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	
Minnesota	X	X	
Mississippi		X	
Missouri			
Nebraska		X	X
Nevada		X	
New Jersey	X	X	
New Mexico			X[b]
New York	X	X	
North Carolina		X	
North Dakota	X	X	
Ohio	X	X	
Oklahoma			
Pennsylvania	X	X	
Rhode Island	X	X	
South Carolina		c	
South Dakota		X	

TABLE J

STATE SALES TAXES
(Continued)

State	Exemptions		Related Income Tax Credit
	Food	Prescription Drugs	
Tennessee			
Texas	X	X	
Utah			X
Vermont	X	X	X
Virginia		X	
Washington		X	
West Virginia		X	
Wisconsin	X	X	
Wyoming		X[d]	
District of Columbia	e	X	X

a. Persons over 65.
b. Two credits: medical expenses, state and local taxes.
c. Persons over 50 or permanently and totally disabled.
d. Effective July 1, 1975.
e. Food, formerly taxed at a 2 percent rate, will be exempt effective December 1, 1975, except for vending machines and food consumed on the premises.

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators, Tax Administrators News, May, 1975, Vol. 39, No. 5, and Commerce Clearing House, Inc., State Tax Review, Vol. 36, No. 43, p. 1, October 28, 1975.

TABLE K

STATE GENERAL SALES TAX RATES
(July 1, 1975)

State	Current Rate (percent)	State	Current Rate (percent)
Alabama	4.00	Missouri	3.00
Arizona	4.00	Nebraska	2.50
Arkansas	3.00	Nevada	3.00
California	4.75	New Jersey	5.00
Colorado	3.00	New Mexico	4.00
Connecticut*	7.00	New York	4.00
District of Columbia	5.00	North Carolina	3.00
Florida	4.00	North Dakota	4.00
Georgia	3.00	Ohio	4.00
Hawaii	4.00	Oklahoma	2.00
Idaho	3.00	Pennsylvania	6.00
Illinois	4.00	Rhode Island	5.00
Indiana	4.00	South Carolina	4.00
Iowa	3.00	South Dakota	4.00
Kansas	3.00	Tennessee[a]	3.50
Kentucky	5.00	Texas	4.00
Louisiana	3.00	Utah	4.00
Maine	5.00	Vermont	3.00
Maryland	4.00	Virginia	3.00
Massachusetts	3.00	Washington	4.50
Michigan	4.00	West Virginia	3.00
Minnesota	4.00	Wisconsin	4.00
Mississippi	5.00	Wyoming	3.00

* Rate changed in 1975.

a. The decrease in the rate to 3 percent originally scheduled to be effective July 1, 1975, has been postponed until July 1, 1976.

Source: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., State Tax Review, Vol. 36, No. 27, pp. 3, 4, July 8, 1975.

12 percent of federal tax. New Jersey imposed a graduated tax on capital gains and other items of unearned income.

On the other hand, North Dakota modified the tax it is collecting by allowing a credit of 25 percent of the income tax liability but not more than $100 of credit; this applies to taxable years 1975 and 1976 and is called "inflation credit." Oregon, New Mexico, and Idaho amended credits and deductions, and Iowa shifted tax burdens by reducing the rates in lower tax brackets and increasing the rates in higher brackets.

At the present time 44 states impose individual income taxes statewide; of these, 12 are SREB states. The Internal Revenue Code as currently in effect is the base for computation of taxes in 20 states, while the base for 12 states is the code in effect as of December 31, 1974, or January 1, 1975, (or other recent years).

A few states have made adjustments in their corporate income tax rates. Effective December 31, 1974, there was an increase from 5.5 percent to 7.25 percent in New Jersey's corporation business tax on net income. Also effective at the beginning of the year in Nebraska were increases from 2.5 percent for all corporations to 3 percent for corporations with taxable income of $25,000 or less and 3.3 percent for corporations with taxable income over $25,000. In Connecticut the corporate business tax rate was increased from 8 percent to 10 percent; Connecticut also raised its "additional" corporate business tax rates which vary with the kind of business being taxed. The base for corporate income tax in these states is the current Internal Revenue Code.

A gradual increase in corporate tax rates was authorized in Oregon with the initial increase being from 6 percent to 6.5 percent; finan-

cial institutions which were formerly taxed at 8 percent are now subject to the corporate excise (income) tax. Effective January 1, 1976, Michigan will have in effect a single business tax with a rate of 2.35 percent on the adjusted tax base; this is applicable to every individual, corporation, partnership, financial institution, and estate and trust with business activity located in or apportioned to Michigan. New Jersey also has extended its business taxes to include banking corporations while in Georgia the tax treatment of banks, trust companies and savings and loan associations was revised to exempt these institutions from paying the corporation income taxes (effective January 1, 1975). In the District of Columbia, the corporation income and unincorporated business tax rates will increase from 8 percent to 12 percent beginning January 1, 1975, for one year. Gross receipts and earnings tax rates are raised on utility companies, savings banks, building associations, and certain other financial institutions.

Other Taxes

In Table L the present motor fuel tax rates are shown. More changes have been made in these rates this year than those of any other tax. In this way states have been able to capitalize on the energy shortage.

Another direct result of the energy shortage is the new approach to property taxes which establishes tax incentives for solar energy systems. Indiana was the first to provide a tax deduction for solar heating systems (1974) and in 1975 seven states followed this lead. States having some type of legislation favorable to establishing solar heating and cooling systems are Colorado, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire (subject to voter

approval), North Dakota, Oregon and South Dakota. No doubt other states will enact similar legislation in 1976.

A number of states broadened or increased property tax exemptions or credits to senior citizens or the disabled in 1975. These included Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, Illinois, North Dakota, Utah, Arkansas, Ohio, New Jersey (subject to a referendum), Iowa, and Nevada. Illinois extended tax relief for the elderly to homestead improvements in counties with one million or more population.

Current cigarette tax rates in effect are shown in Table M. Only Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia changed these rates during 1975.

California, Oregon, New Hampshire and Massachusetts increased taxes on alcoholic beverages in 1975. Oregon, Maine and Maryland increased inheritance tax rates, while Rhode Island increased the inheritance tax exemptions.

TABLE L

MOTOR FUEL TAX RATES
(July 1, 1975)

State	Rate (cents per gallon) Gasoline	Diesel	State	Rate (cents per gallon) Gasoline	Diesel
Alabama	7.00	8.00	Missouri	7.00	7.00
Alaska	8.00	8.00	Montana*	7.75[a]	9.75
Arizona	8.00	8.00	Nebraska	8.50	8.50
Arkansas	8.50	9.50	Nevada	6.00	6.00
California	7.00	7.00	New Hampshire	9.00	9.00
Colorado	7.00	7.00	New Jersey	8.00	8.00
Connecticut	10.00	10.00	New Mexico	7.00	7.00
Delaware*	9.00	9.00	New York	8.00	10.00
District of Columbia	8.00	8.00	North Carolina	9.00	9.00
Florida	8.00	8.00	North Dakota	7.00	7.00
Georgia	7.50	7.50	Ohio	7.00	7.00
Hawaii*	11.50-13.50[c]	11.50-13.50[c]	Oklahoma	6.58	6.58[d]
Idaho	8.50	8.50	Oregon	7.00[d]	7.00
Illinois	7.50	7.50	Pennsylvania	9.00	9.00
Indiana	8.00	8.00	Rhode Island*	10.00	10.00
Iowa	7.00	8.00	South Carolina	8.00	8.00
Kansas	7.00	8.00	South Dakota*	8.00	8.00
Kentucky	9.00	9.00	Tennessee	7.00	8.00
Louisiana	8.00	8.00	Texas	5.00	6.50
Maine	9.00	9.00	Utah	7.00	7.00
Maryland	9.00	9.00	Vermont	9.00	0.00
Massachusetts*	8.50	8.50	Virginia	9.00	9.00
Michigan	9.00	7.00	Washington	9.00	9.00
Minnesota*	9.00	9.00	West Virginia	8.50	8.50
Mississippi	9.00	10.00	Wisconsin	7.00[e]	7.00
			Wyoming	7.00	0.00

* Rate changed in 1975.

a. An additional 1.5¢ tax was authorized but not effectuated.
b. Effective November 1, 1976, the gasoline tax rate is increased from 8.0¢ to 10.0¢ per gallon.
c. Varies by county. Rates effective after May 1, 1975, and prior to July 1, 1976.
d. An 8.0¢ gasoline and diesel fuel tax rate will be voted on in the November 1976 referendum. If it is approved it will become effective January 1, 1977.
e. Effective March 1, 1976, the gasoline tax rate will be 8.0¢ per gallon.

Source: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., State Tax Review, Vol. 36, No. 27, pp. 3, 4, July 8, 1975, and Vol. 36, No. 30, p. 2, July 29, 1975; and State Tax Guide, p. 4015.

TABLE M

CIGARETTE TAX RATES
(July 1, 1975)

State	Rate (cents per package)	State	Rate (cents per package)
Alabama	12.00	Missouri	9.00
Alaska	8.00	Montana	12.00
Arizona	13.00	Nebraska	13.00
Arkansas	17.75	Nevada	10.00
California	10.00	New Hampshire	12.00
Colorado	10.00	New Jersey	19.00
Connecticut	21.00	New Mexico	12.00
Delaware	14.00	New York	15.00
District of Columbia[a]	6.00	North Carolina	2.00
Florida	17.00	North Dakota	11.00
Georgia	12.00	Ohio	15.00
Hawaii[b]	40 percent	Oklahoma	13.00
Idaho	9.10	Oregon	9.00
Illinois	12.00	Pennsylvania	18.00
Indiana	6.00	Rhode Island*	18.00
Iowa	13.00	South Carolina	6.00
Kansas	11.00	South Dakota	12.00
Kentucky	3.00	Tennessee	13.00
Louisiana	11.00	Texas	18.50
Maine	16.00	Utah	8.00
Maryland*	10.00	Vermont	12.00
Massachusetts*	21.00	Virginia	2.50
Michigan	11.00	Washington	16.00
Minnesota	18.00	West Virginia	12.00
Mississippi	11.00	Wisconsin	16.00
		Wyoming	8.00

* Rate changed in 1975.

a. Effective December 1, 1975, the District of Columbia rates will increase from 6.0¢ to 10.0¢ per package.
b. The Hawaii rate is a percentage of the wholesale price.

Source: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., State Tax Review, Vol. 36, No. 27, pp. 3, 4, July 8, 1975, and p. 1, October 28, 1975.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in the tables of this report indicate that tax growth has slowed relative to the economy for the second year. While taxes as a percent of personal income did not decline much, neither did they increase, as has been the long run trend. The major tax increase was in the severance taxes, largely a result of higher prices for natural resources. Most tax collections increased at rates below those of recent years because of (a) the energy shortage, (b) tax reductions or tax relief in several states or (c) the downturn in the economy.

In several instances, taxes grew somewhat slowly and unutilized potential failed to show expected growth because all states used the source less intensively. Average collections as measured by the proxy base declined.

Relative tax burdens among the states according to the measure in Table 19, Column 4, did not shift much. The five states with the heaviest burdens in 1973 remained the top five in 1974. Citizens of Alaska and the District of Columbia remained among the least burdened in 1974 and were joined by Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. Delaware, North Dakota and Nebraska increased their burdens.

The tax burden of the SREB states continued to be the least in relation to total personal income and that of the Middle Atlantic states was the greatest. The three regions with the highest burden reduced taxes from 1973 to 1974, while the three regions with the lowest burden increased average taxes as a percent of personal income. Thus, taxes nation-wide became more equal.

Discussion in this report has centered only on underutilization of a particular tax source without due consideration to overutilization of other sources. Tables 20 through 34 report both overutilization and underutilization by tax source and net over or underutilization for SREB states. Net over or underutilization is reported by state in Table 36, Column 2. In eight states net overutilization is indicated. In the New England states and the Pacific states net overutilization for the entire region is evident.

Collections listed in tables of this report are not affected by 1975 state or local actions and only partially by those taken in 1974. Major new tax actions--those significantly affecting collections--are reported in two sections preceding this summary. In an examination of a state's current position such new tax actions must be considered.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

POPULATION, PERSONAL INCOME AND STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(COLLECTIONS IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	POPULATION JULY 1, 1974 (THOUSANDS)	PERSONAL INCOME 1974 (MILLIONS)	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	12150	$ 69222	$ 965078	$ 1618316	$ 673250
1 CONNECTICUT	3088	19981	451191	467129	15938
2 MAINE	1047	4648	132673	108664	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	5800	33242	258214	777154	518940
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	808	4156	--	97162	97162
5 RHODE ISLAND	937	5038	100496	117782	17286
6 VERMONT	470	2157	26504	50428	23924
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	37849	$ 228436	$ 4988260	$ 5340530	$ 770923
7 DELAWARE	573	3568	--	83415	83415
8 NEW JERSEY	7330	46758	735066	1094075	359009
9 NEW YORK	18111	113094	3062641	2643988	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	11835	64976	1190553	1519052	328499
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	57543	$ 322731	$ 6797969	$ 7545019	$ 960712
11 ILLINOIS	11131	70534	1670980	1648991	--
12 INDIANA	5330	28053	831654	655842	--
13 IOWA	2855	15137	286240	353883	68643
14 KANSAS	2270	12272	237930	286903	48973
15 MICHIGAN	9098	53930	1167246	1260812	73566
16 MINNESOTA	3917	21346	350241	499041	148800
17 MISSOURI	4777	24152	515217	564642	49425
18 NEBRASKA	1543	7526	143884	175948	32064
19 NORTH DAKOTA	637	3534	81146	82620	1474
20 OHIO	10737	55580	933723	1392901	459178
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	682	2677	83117	67260	--
22 WISCONSIN	4566	23790	477590	556179	78589
SREB STATES	63175	$ 299536	$ 7466529	$ 7002749	$ 477328
23 ALABAMA	3577	15016	417199	351054	--
24 ARKANSAS	2062	8826	192648	206340	13692
25 FLORIDA	8090	42354	1196571	990181	--

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 114

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	POPULATION JULY 1, 1974 (THOUSANDS)	PERSONAL INCOME 1974 (MILLIONS)	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)					
26 GEORGIA	4882	$ 22760	$ 585911	$ 532099	$ --
27 KENTUCKY	3357	15007	334192	350844	16652
28 LOUISIANA	3764	16223	544257	379272	--
29 MARYLAND	4054	24077	364705	562888	198183
30 MISSISSIPPI	2324	8747	360880	204493	--
31 NORTH CAROLINA	5363	24736	508822	578295	69473
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	2784	11855	314726	277154	--
33 TENNESSEE	4129	18516	601772	432880	--
34 TEXAS	12650	57715	1327149	1349300	22151
35 VIRGINIA	4908	25842	446975	604152	157177
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1791	7862	270722	183803	--
MOUNTAIN STATES	12119	$ 56099	$ 1529824	$ 1381654	$ 174349
37 ARIZONA	2153	10742	381058	251134	--
38 COLORADO	2496	13337	358770	311801	--
39 IDAHO	799	3943	69840	92182	22342
40 MONTANA	735	3511	--	82083	82083
41 NEVADA	573	3480	95026	81358	--
42 NEW MEXICO	1122	4642	183203	108524	--
43 OKLAHOMA	2709	12371	219293	289218	69925
44 UTAH	1173	5222	167255	122083	--
45 WYOMING	359	1851	55379	43274	--
PACIFIC STATES	27833	$ 164299	$ 4455492	$ 3841091	$ 317902
46 ALASKA	337	2367	16600	55337	38737
47 CALIFORNIA	20907	125379	3353211	2931195	--
48 HAWAII	847	4970	244353	116192	--
49 OREGON	2266	11941	--	279165	279165
50 WASHINGTON	3476	19642	841326	459204	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	723	$ 9407	$ 106951	$ 126409	$ 19458
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	211362	$1148730	$26313968	$26855568	$3393912

TABLE 2

STATE AND LOCAL SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE, FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

STATE AND REGION	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			TOBACCO PRODUCTS		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 154437	$ 144325	$ 25035	$ 256674	$ 202879	--
1 CONNECTICUT	24703	41660	16957	71848	58561	--
2 MAINE	19683	9691	--	19992	13623	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	64810	69308	4498	114437	97427	--
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	26525	8665	--	23419	12181	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	6524	10504	3580	18488	14766	--
6 VERMONT	11792	4467	--	8490	6322	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 372781	$ 476279	$ 121059	$ 746395	$ 669511	$ 2918
7 DELAWARE	7721	7439	--	11924	10457	--
8 NEW JERSEY	56773	97572	40799	168270	137158	--
9 NEW YORK	155536	235796	80260	328543	331461	2918
10 PENNSYLVANIA	152751	135472	--	237658	190435	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 553091	$ 672880	$ 168704	$ 908580	$ 945876	$ 82835
11 ILLINOIS	74389	147060	72671	189273	206725	17452
12 INDIANA	21680	58489	36809	49484	82219	32735
13 IOWA	33001	31560	--	43407	44364	957
14 KANSAS	14637	25587	10950	29355	35967	6612
15 MICHIGAN	129090	112442	--	136705	158061	21356
16 MINNESOTA	49033	44505	--	77869	62562	--
17 MISSOURI	22527	50356	27829	75541	70786	--
18 NEBRASKA	9515	15691	6176	21002	22058	1056
19 NORTH DAKOTA	5657	7328	1671	7720	10358	2638
20 OHIO	154896	124222	--	189602	174620	--
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	6622	5998	--	8596	8432	--
22 WISCONSIN	37004	49601	12597	80026	69725	--
SREB STATES	$ 908413	$ 624519	$ 51574	$ 924707	$ 877894	$ 123012
23 ALABAMA	74614	31308	--	52566	44010	--
24 ARKANSAS	16073	18402	2329	39984	25868	--
25 FLORIDA	169212	88306	--	174471	124133	--

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 114

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

	INSURANCE TAXES			PUBLIC UTILITIES			OTHER SELECTIVE SALES TAXES		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
	$ 136583	$ 100932	$ 600	$ 113735	$ 243507	$ 135896	$ 97892	$ 79022	$ 25156
1	44424	29134	--	73630	70289	--	8553	22810	14257
2	6369	6777	408	8970	16351	7381	--	5306	5306
3	69174	48470	--	--	116938	116938	64956	37948	--
4	5576	6060	84	3042	14620	11578	11571	4744	--
5	7238	7346	108	19863	17723	--	158	5751	5593
6	3402	3145	--	8730	7588	--	12654	2462	--
	$ 304889	$ 333082	$ 31671	$ 744143	$ 803585	$ 129823	$ 238453	$ 260776	$ 108931
7	3601	5202	1601	16348	12551	--	926	4073	3147
8	49813	68236	18423	231209	164625	--	11731	53423	41692
9	168380	164902	--	325541	397839	72298	215713	129105	--
10	83095	94741	11646	171045	228571	57526	10083	74175	64092
	$ 367686	$ 470573	$ 104522	$ 521773	$ 1135292	$ 348630	$ 103897	$ 368420	$ 303852
11	48619	102845	54226	362122	248122	--	25535	80520	54985
12	33785	40904	7119	19500	98684	79184	1014	32024	31010
13	21573	22071	498	15400	53248	37848	333	17280	16947
14	18039	17894	--	47036	43170	--	--	14009	14009
15	63085	78635	15550	40500	189713	149213	88	61565	61477
16	31480	31125	--	80930	75090	--	57627	24368	--
17	34168	35216	1048	96366	84961	--	2900	27571	24671
18	10543	10974	31	16900	26475	9575	642	8591	7949
19	4235	5153	814	3336	12432	9096	285	4034	3749
20	71511	86873	15362	177817	209589	31772	4200	68015	63815
21	5509	4195	--	5466	10121	4655	9354	3284	--
22	24615	34688	9873	56400	83688	27288	1919	27158	25239
	$ 509033	$ 436752	$ 14921	$ 1434112	$ 1053698	$ 127334	$ 597528	$ 341941	$ 64632
23	32738	21895	--	107085	52823	--	15647	17142	1495
24	13306	12869	--	21800	31048	9248	600	10075	9475
25	48665	61756	13071	303506	148992	--	38676	48350	9674

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AMOUNT COLLECTED	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	TOBACCO PRODUCTS AMOUNT COLLECTED	TOBACCO PRODUCTS POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	TOBACCO PRODUCTS UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	116381	47454	--	70239	66706	--
27 KENTUCKY	14612	31289	16677	20087	43983	23896
28 LOUISIANA	45845	33824	--	51910	47547	--
29 MARYLAND	26235	50199	23964	33546	70566	37020
30 MISSISSIPPI	24259	18237	--	24464	25636	1172
31 NORTH CARCLINA	77818	51573	--	71532	72497	965
32 SOUTH CARCLINA	61503	24717	--	21611	34745	13134
33 TENNESSEE	57271	38635	--	62716	54268	--
34 TEXAS	111729	120333	8604	247952	169154	--
35 VIRGINIA	77411	53579	--	28915	75739	46824
36 WEST VIRGINIA	35413	16392	--	24714	23042	--
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 118929	$ 123219	$ 25789	$ 161326	$ 173210	$ 25153
37 ARIZONA	13850	22397	8507	27147	31483	4336
38 COLORADO	15501	27807	12306	33072	39089	6017
39 IDAHO	14459	8221	--	7440	11556	4116
40 MONTANA	13213	7320	--	10458	10260	--
41 NEVADA	8931	7256	--	12642	10199	--
42 NEW MEXICO	5911	9678	3767	12841	13605	764
43 OKLAHOMA	30019	25753	--	46956	36258	--
44 UTAH	14315	10888	--	6883	15305	8422
45 WYOMING	2650	3859	1209	3927	5425	1498
PACIFIC STATES	$ 270331	$ 342556	$ 142107	$ 361212	$ 481535	$ 120323
46 ALASKA	5691	4935	--	3429	6937	3508
47 CALIFORNIA	119303	261410	142107	263637	367467	103830
48 HAWAII	11414	10362	--	8305	14566	6261
49 OREGON	44928	24896	--	29958	34997	5039
50 WASHINGTON	88955	40953	--	55883	57568	1685
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 12070	$ 11273	--	$ 7861	$ 15847	$ 7986
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 2395052	$ 2395035	$ 534267	$ 3366755	$ 3366736	$ 362198

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

	INSURANCE TAXES			PUBLIC UTILITIES			OTHER SELECTIVE SALES TAXES		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
26	36140	33186	--	47100	80064	32964	7800	25982	18182
27	41768	21882	--	15200	52791	37591	61451	17132	--
28	33594	23655	--	54873	57069	2196	17943	18520	577
29	33297	35107	1850	74035	84697	10662	81651	27486	--
30	19768	12754	--	19107	30770	11663	9150	9985	835
31	44224	36067	--	152116	87016	--	20201	28238	8037
32	21260	17266	--	40450	41703	1253	12810	13533	723
33	33203	26998	--	118449	65135	--	5504	21137	15633
34	91651	84154	--	294769	203028	--	235961	65886	--
35	43172	37680	--	179722	90906	--	55114	29500	--
36	14967	11464	--	5900	27657	21757	35020	8975	--
	$ 100758	$ 86172	$ 1314	$ 221847	$ 207897	$ 31132	$ 110492	$ 67466	$ 36050
37	14406	15663	1257	72775	37788	--	3900	12263	8363
38	19456	19447	--	46748	46916	--	1688	15225	13537
39	6566	5749	--	5393	13871	8478	--	4501	4501
40	7367	5119	--	5547	12351	6804	2033	4008	1975
41	5017	5074	57	7785	12242	4457	67813	3973	--
42	8593	6768	--	13594	16329	2735	9180	5299	--
43	27644	18038	--	50782	43518	--	25478	14122	--
44	8632	7614	--	13223	18370	5147	400	5961	5561
45	2677	2699	--	3000	6511	3511	--	2113	2113
	$ 248035	$ 239564	$ 5412	$ 470702	$ 577666	$ 207990	$ 111211	$ 187559	$ 85351
46	3765	3451	--	809	8327	7518	--	2702	2702
47	198057	182815	--	267068	441054	173986	78285	143129	64844
48	9934	7247	--	28467	17483	--	--	5674	5674
49	15831	17411	1580	15520	42006	26486	1500	13631	12131
50	20868	28640	7832	158838	69096	--	31426	22423	--
	$ 7156	$ 7884	$ 88	$ 17719	$ 19021	$ 1302	$ 17578	$ 6172	--
	11674960	$ 1674946	$ 162527	$ 3924031	$ 4040946	$ 982106	$ 1277051	$ 1311348	$ 623971

TABLE 3

STATE DEATH AND GIFT TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 144200	$ 86512	--
1 CONNECTICUT	54213	24972	--
2 MAINE	7112	5809	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	63878	41545	--
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	5766	5194	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	10309	6296	--
6 VERMONT	2922	2696	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 365890	$ 285495	--
7 DELAWARE	4606	4459	--
8 NEW JERSEY	88314	58487	--
9 NEW YORK	145080	141343	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	127890	81206	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 308676	$ 403343	$ 126742
11 ILLINOIS	79568	88152	8584
12 INDIANA	22684	35060	12376
13 IOWA	25121	18918	--
14 KANSAS	12220	15337	3117
15 MICHIGAN	38208	67401	29193
16 MINNESOTA	33859	26678	--
17 MISSOURI	15375	30185	14810
18 NEBRASKA	940	9406	8466
19 NORTH DAKOTA	1246	4417	3171
20 OHIO	27437	74462	47025
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	3803	3596	--
22 WISCONSIN	48215	29732	--
SREB STATES	$ 249365	$ 374354	$ 131927
23 ALABAMA	6210	18767	12557
24 ARKANSAS	1093	11031	9938
25 FLORIDA	40943	52933	11990

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 114

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	9887	28445	18558
27 KENTUCKY	16217	18755	2538
28 LOUISIANA	13352	20275	6923
29 MARYLAND	13297	30091	16794
30 MISSISSIPPI	3443	10932	7489
31 NORTH CAROLINA	31148	30915	--
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	5911	14816	8905
33 TENNESSEE	29845	23141	--
34 TEXAS	50203	72131	21928
35 VIRGINIA	15728	32297	12569
36 WEST VIRGINIA	6088	9826	1738
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 67262	$ 73861	$ 21448
37 ARIZONA	5106	13425	8319
38 COLORADO	22304	16668	--
39 IDAHO	3645	4928	1283
40 MONTANA	5657	4388	--
41 NEVADA	--	4349	4349
42 NEW MEXICO	2373	5801	3428
43 OKLAHOMA	22366	15461	--
44 UTAH	3669	6526	2857
45 WYOMING	1102	2313	1211
PACIFIC STATES	$ 285557	$ 205338	$ 6397
46 ALASKA	112	2958	2846
47 CALIFORNIA	232935	156696	--
48 HAWAII	2661	6211	3550
49 OREGON	20375	14924	--
50 WASHINGTON	33874	24548	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 5564	$ 6758	$ 794
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 1431314	$ 1435653	$ 287307

TABLE 4

STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 4132213	$ 2877958	--
1 CONNECTICUT	1023000	930726	--
2 MAINE	294100	193244	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	2224361	1382062	--
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	224551	172789	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	236358	209459	--
6 VERMONT	129803	89679	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 10884537	$ 9497409	$ 958831
7 DELAWARE	69194	148342	79148
8 NEW JERSEY	2775813	1945664	--
9 NEW YORK	6213764	4701974	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	1821746	2701429	879683
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 13717596	$ 13417795	$ 676371
11 ILLINOIS	3175561	2932507	--
12 INDIANA	1257111	1166326	--
13 IOWA	667413	629333	--
14 KANSAS	586403	510218	--
15 MICHIGAN	2395571	2242183	--
16 MINNESOTA	849576	887477	37901
17 MISSOURI	824302	1004139	179837
18 NEBRASKA	399382	312900	--
19 NORTH DAKOTA	106863	146929	40066
20 OHIO	2058519	2477086	418567
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	171700	119614	--
22 WISCONSIN	1220795	989088	--
SREB STATES	$ 8110228	$ 12453444	$ 4343216
23 ALABAMA	174547	624302	449755
24 ARKANSAS	171216	366948	195732
25 FLORIDA	1245940	1760901	514961

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 115

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	667199	946265	279066
27 KENTUCKY	291281	623928	332647
28 LOUISIANA	256563	674484	377921
29 MARYLAND	854847	1001021	146174
30 MISSISSIPPI	223131	363664	140563
31 NORTH CAROLINA	983322	1028419	445097
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	257323	492881	235558
33 TENNESSEE	430200	769818	339618
34 TEXAS	2065211	2399547	334336
35 VIRGINIA	684159	1074491	389642
36 WEST VIRGINIA	164719	326869	162150
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 2124087	$ 2457084	$ 442676
37 ARIZONA	455807	446607	--
38 COLORADO	517581	554497	36516
39 IDAHO	122972	163933	40961
40 MONTANA	224807	145973	--
41 NEVADA	135681	144684	9003
42 NEW MEXICO	108633	192995	84362
43 OKLAHOMA	292000	514334	222334
44 UTAH	167609	217109	49500
45 WYOMING	94597	76957	--
PACIFIC STATES	$ 8641437	$ 6830859	$ 195725
46 ALASKA	63500	98410	34910
47 CALIFORNIA	7147932	5212732	--
48 HAWAII	121900	206632	84732
49 OREGON	567556	496457	--
50 WASHINGTON	740549	816632	76083
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 149546	$ 224800	$ 75254
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 47759376	$ 47759056	$ 6692065

TABLE 5

STATE AND LOCAL INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES			CORPORATE INCOME TAXES		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 1164163	$ 1442542	$ 564379	$ 503224	$ 392175	$ 17328
1 CONNECTICUT	18756	416292	397596	139873	113202	--
2 MAINE	29033	58661	57828	13202	26333	13131
3 MASSACHUSETTS	971030	652743	--	283634	188332	--
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	8744	86608	77864	23881	23546	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	73858	104589	31091	34610	26543	--
6 VERMONT	52662	44951	--	8024	12220	4196
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 5937928	$ 4760464	$ 931207	$ 1635540	$ 1294158	$ 67542
7 DELAWARE	116288	74355	--	23467	20214	--
8 NEW JERSEY	440035	971242	931207	197591	265133	67542
9 NEW YORK	4236653	2356809	--	874379	640732	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	1540912	1354059	--	540103	368120	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 5828355	$ 6725509	$ 1466044	$ 1361294	$ 1828421	$ 572841
11 ILLINOIS	1046675	1468885	422210	266944	399609	132665
12 INDIANA	328071	584607	255536	15400	158934	143534
13 IOWA	320554	315446	--	59416	85758	26342
14 KANSAS	147143	255741	108598	76766	69527	--
15 MICHIGAN	1123504	1123868	364	309122	305539	--
16 MINNESOTA	701389	444828	--	193336	120935	--
17 MISSOURI	386481	503313	116832	54683	136833	82150
18 NEBRASKA	75334	156837	77503	21949	42638	20689
19 NORTH DAKOTA	45435	73646	28211	14526	20022	5496
20 OHIO	846774	1241610	394836	190584	337549	146965
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	--	59955	59955	1299	16300	15001
22 WISCONSIN	802995	495769	--	160269	134782	--
SREB STATES	$ 3933029	$ 6242141	$ 3352591	$ 1148656	$ 1697012	$ 583665
23 ALABAMA	184701	312924	128223	47255	85073	37818
24 ARKANSAS	117022	183928	66906	45916	50004	4088
25 FLORIDA	--	882631	882631	188778	239956	51178

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 115

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES			CORPORATE INCOME TAXES		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	340040	474204	134264	132629	128946	--
27 KENTUCKY	281524	312737	31213	83364	85022	1658
28 LOUISIANA	99556	338077	238121	67603	91911	24308
29 MARYLAND	845228	901750	--	90065	136408	46343
30 MISSISSIPPI	82533	182282	99749	30065	49556	19491
31 NORTH CAROLINA	504319	515483	11164	153289	140141	--
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	192712	247051	54339	77568	67164	--
33 TENNESSEE	16464	385862	369398	112974	104902	--
34 TEXAS	--	1202745	1202745	--	326983	326983
35 VIRGINIA	468967	538531	69564	106406	146437	40031
36 WEST VIRGINIA	99563	163839	64276	12744	44542	31798
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 808188	$ 1231585	$ 429261	$ 207632	$ 334824	$ 127929
37 ARIZONA	137658	223857	86159	39356	60859	21503
38 COLORADO	250527	277935	27408	52745	75560	22815
39 IDAHO	72183	82170	9987	23076	22339	--
40 MONTANA	79029	73167	--	15736	19891	4155
41 NEVADA	--	72521	72521	--	19716	19716
42 NEW MEXICO	57946	96736	38790	16160	26299	10139
43 OKLAHOMA	120773	257804	137031	40386	70088	29702
44 UTAH	90032	108823	18791	20173	29585	9412
45 WYOMING	--	38574	38574	--	10487	10487
PACIFIC STATES	$ 2356428	$ 3423888	$ 1219174	$ 1158172	$ 930832	$ 126442
46 ALASKA	49219	49327	108	8241	13410	5169
47 CALIFORNIA	1803080	2612821	809741	1046031	710332	--
48 HAWAII	151733	103572	--	18166	28157	9991
49 OREGON	352356	248843	--	85734	67651	--
50 WASHINGTON	--	409327	409327	--	111281	111281
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 137847	$ 112679	--	$ 25120	$ 30633	$ 5513
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$15465552	$ 23938624	$ 7962651	$ 6039638	$ 6508082	$ 1501252

TABLE 6

STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 6954	$ 8644	$ 4314
1 CONNECTICUT	4651	2495	—
2 MAINE	1039	580	—
3 MASSACHUSETTS	440	4151	3711
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	470	519	49
5 RHODE ISLAND	75	629	554
6 VERMONT	279	269	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 43743	$ 28527	$ 3877
7 DELAWARE	404	446	42
8 NEW JERSEY	2009	5844	3835
9 NEW YORK	32592	14123	—
10 PENNSYLVANIA	8738	8114	—
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 25775	$ 40303	$ 16300
11 ILLINOIS	1093	8808	7715
12 INDIANA	3493	3503	10
13 IOWA	3733	1890	—
14 KANSAS	480	1533	1053
15 MICHIGAN	6424	6735	311
16 MINNESOTA	323	2666	2343
17 MISSOURI	2087	3016	929
18 NEBRASKA	129	940	811
19 NORTH DAKOTA	196	441	245
20 OHIO	11026	7440	—
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	703	359	—
22 WISCONSIN	88	2971	2883
SREB STATES	$ 31185	$ 37406	$ 14270
23 ALABAMA	2446	1875	—
24 ARKANSAS	737	1102	365
25 FLORIDA	11108	5289	—

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 115

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	632	2842	2210
27 KENTUCKY	910	1874	964
28 LOUISIANA	1629	2026	397
29 MARYLAND	231	3007	2776
30 MISSISSIPPI	1612	1092	--
31 NORTH CAROLINA	440	3089	2649
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	2502	1480	--
33 TENNESSEE	414	2312	1898
34 TEXAS	6216	7207	991
35 VIRGINIA	1208	3227	2019
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1100	982	--
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 4722	$ 7380	$ 2893
37 ARIZONA	1171	1341	170
38 COLORADO	1015	1666	651
39 IDAHO	553	492	--
40 MONTANA	613	438	--
41 NEVADA	20	435	415
42 NEW MEXICO	283	580	297
43 OKLAHOMA	983	1545	562
44 UTAH	74	652	578
45 WYOMING	10	231	221
PACIFIC STATES	$ 25375	$ 20518	$ 1241
46 ALASKA	796	296	--
47 CALIFORNIA	21124	15657	--
48 HAWAII	--	621	621
49 OREGON	871	1491	620
50 WASHINGTON	2584	2453	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 1079	$ 675	--
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 142833	$ 143453	$ 42895

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED
AND STATE AND LOCAL MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 1974	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	6970	$ 154023	$ 200157	$ 57779
1 CONNECTICUT	1933	44643	55510	10867
2 MAINE	627	19521	18005	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	3059	44521	87845	43324
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	478	17324	13727	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	565	13211	16799	3588
6 VERMONT	288	14803	8270	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	19178	$ 625297	$ 549297	$ 28943
7 DELAWARE	346	16627	9936	--
8 NEW JERSEY	4244	148795	121874	--
9 NEW YORK	7560	288432	217100	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	6978	171443	200386	28943
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	35965	$ 1200523	$ 1032803	$ 78626
11 ILLINOIS	6212	323526	178389	--
12 INDIANA	3368	79335	96718	17383
13 IOWA	2080	97439	59731	--
14 KANSAS	1837	43708	52753	9045
15 MICHIGAN	5449	162901	156478	--
16 MINNESOTA	2527	92618	72568	--
17 MISSOURI	2837	103264	81470	--
18 NEBRASKA	1126	35578	32335	--
19 NORTH DAKOTA	524	19406	15048	--
20 OHIO	6927	146724	198922	52198
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	512	17001	14703	--
22 WISCONSIN	2566	79023	73688	--
SREB STATES	40794	$ 1048435	$ 1171475	$ 189952
23 ALABAMA	2454	39749	70471	30722
24 ARKANSAS	1239	35414	35580	166
25 FLORIDA	5687	192086	163313	--

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 115

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 1974	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	3364	42509	96604	54095
27 KENTUCKY	2186	41639	62775	21136
28 LOUISIANA	2155	31663	61885	30222
29 MARYLAND	2356	68395	67657	--
30 MISSISSIPPI	1359	31234	39026	7792
31 NORTH CAROLINA	3609	83028	103639	20611
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	1692	23381	48589	25208
33 TENNESSEE	2613	90323	75037	--
34 TEXAS	8203	242771	235565	--
35 VIRGINIA	2932	97468	84198	--
36 WEST VIRGINIA	945	28865	27137	--
MOUNTAIN STATES	8994	$ 241207	$ 258280	$ 43565
37 ARIZONA	1524	34102	43765	9663
38 COLORADO	1899	33923	54533	20610
39 IDAHO	617	16901	17718	817
40 MONTANA	590	15430	16943	1513
41 NEVADA	466	13510	13382	--
42 NEW MEXICO	751	17427	21566	4139
43 OKLAHOMA	2057	77829	59071	--
44 UTAH	778	15519	22342	6823
45 WYOMING	312	16566	8960	--
PACIFIC STATES	18638	$ 471887	$ 535225	$ 87394
46 ALASKA	188	6700	5399	--
47 CALIFORNIA	13787	324973	395920	70947
48 HAWAII	501	13990	14387	397
49 OREGON	1683	71085	48331	--
50 WASHINGTON	2479	55139	71189	16050
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	262	$ 13391	$ 7524	--
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	130751	$ 3754763	$ 3754740	$ 486260

TABLE 8

STATE AND LOCAL MOTOR FUEL TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 459959	$ 441272	$ 17870
1 CONNECTICUT	131640	122379	--
2 MAINE	50207	39696	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	180589	193666	12677
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	37447	30262	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	31843	37037	5193
6 VERMONT	21833	18233	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 1242087	$ 1210998	$ 17503
7 DELAWARE	27383	21905	--
8 NEW JERSEY	266848	268689	1840
9 NEW YORK	521740	478626	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	426116	441779	15663
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 2262651	$ 2276951	$ 137613
11 ILLINOIS	375868	393283	13415
12 INDIANA	244335	213229	--
13 IOWA	119869	131685	11816
14 KANSAS	95967	116301	20393
15 MICHIGAN	400855	344978	--
16 MINNESOTA	144348	159985	15637
17 MISSOURI	200826	179611	--
18 NEBRASKA	82730	71287	--
19 NORTH DAKOTA	26055	33175	7079
20 OHIO	375898	438550	62652
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	36085	32415	--
22 WISCONSIN	155835	162454	6619
SREB STATES	$ 2752789	$ 2582674	$ 131846
23 ALABAMA	166577	155363	--
24 ARKANSAS	107735	78441	--
25 FLORIDA	357565	360046	2460

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	231174	212976	--
27 KENTUCKY	165570	138396	--
28 LOUISIANA	148515	136434	--
29 MARYLAND	172135	149159	--
30 MISSISSIPPI	127969	86039	--
31 NORTH CAROLINA	266594	228487	--
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	127242	107121	--
33 TENNESSEE	174499	165430	--
34 TEXAS	385948	519334	129386
35 VIRGINIA	239997	185626	--
36 WEST VIRGINIA	72849	59828	--
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 513364	$ 569412	$ 65009
37 ARIZONA	87241	96485	9243
38 COLORADO	91374	120226	28852
39 IDAHO	34753	39062	4309
40 MONTANA	35440	37353	1913
41 NEVADA	31102	29503	--
42 NEW MEXICO	53982	47546	--
43 OKLAHOMA	111215	130229	19014
44 UTAH	41579	49255	1676
45 WYOMING	20678	19753	--
PACIFIC STATES	$ 1027882	$ 1179976	$ 155157
46 ALASKA	13743	11902	--
47 CALIFORNIA	744574	872859	128284
48 HAWAII	29632	31718	2086
49 OREGON	81765	106551	24786
50 WASHINGTON	156168	156946	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 19150	$ 16587	--
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 8277882	$ 8277862	$ 525000

TABLE 5

VALUE OF PRODUCTS SEVERED AND
SEVERANCE TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	VALUE OF SEVERED PRODUCTS	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 259875	$ 105	$ 12307	$ 12202
1 CONNECTICUT	34851	--	1650	1650
2 MAINE	59256	--	2806	2806
3 MASSACHUSETTS	100911	--	4779	4779
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	11839	105	561	456
5 RHODE ISLAND	16754	--	793	793
6 VERMONT	36264	--	1717	1717
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 1714837	--	$ 81211	$ 81211
7 DELAWARE	5094	--	241	241
8 NEW JERSEY	128339	--	6078	6078
9 NEW YORK	345865	--	16379	16379
10 PENNSYLVANIA	1235539	--	58513	58513
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 4702846	$ 42384	$ 222718	$ 180334
11 ILLINOIS	772127	--	36566	36566
12 INDIANA	326455	315	15460	15145
13 IOWA	136025	--	6442	6442
14 KANSAS	585014	704	27705	27001
15 MICHIGAN	702288	2342	33259	30917
16 MINNESOTA	662023	29394	31352	1958
17 MISSOURI	455832	--	21587	21587
18 NEBRASKA	73825	722	3496	2774
19 NORTH DAKOTA	98164	4385	4649	264
20 OHIO	729757	4101	34560	30459
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	65495	--	3102	3102
22 WISCONSIN	95841	421	4539	4118
SREB STATES	$ 18071984	$ 1020251	$ 855855	$ 156157
23 ALABAMA	401216	8627	19001	10374
24 ARKANSAS	244799	6528	11593	5065
25 FLORIDA	485097	15666	22973	7307

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 9 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	VALUE OF SEVERED PRODUCTS	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	286539	--	13570	13570
27 KENTUCKY	580956	53749	46456	--
28 LOUISIANA	5486928	390346	259850	--
29 MARYLAND	135379	--	6411	6411
30 MISSISSIPPI	281311	17841	13322	--
31 NORTH CAROLINA	140267	--	6643	6643
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	97265	--	4606	4606
33 TENNESSEE	275410	810	13043	12233
34 TEXAS	7300634	525990	345744	--
35 VIRGINIA	523844	694	24808	24114
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1432354	--	67834	67834
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 9718381	$ 162599	$ 270811	$ 147832
37 ARIZONA	1093644	--	51793	51793
38 COLORADO	426216	1108	20185	19077
39 IDAHO	108119	192	5120	4928
40 MONTANA	309284	9822	14647	4825
41 NEVADA	181708	156	8605	8449
42 NEW MEXICO	1098531	43963	52024	8061
43 OKLAHOMA	1211213	96980	57361	--
44 UTAH	542863	5292	25709	20417
45 WYOMING	746803	5086	35367	30281
PACIFIC STATES	$ 2644117	$ 29693	$ 125220	$ 95527
46 ALASKA	401216	17515	19001	1486
47 CALIFORNIA	1949158	2537	92308	89771
48 HAWAII	33249	--	1575	1575
49 OREGON	107367	2824	5085	2261
50 WASHINGTON	153127	6817	7252	435
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	--	--	--
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 33111936	$ 1255032	$ 1568113	$ 675263

TABLE 10

STATE TRANSFER TAXES,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 10976	$ 37594	$ 27065
1 CONNECTICUT	--	10852	10852
2 MAINE	--	2524	2524
3 MASSACHUSETTS	7802	18054	10252
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	1053	2257	1204
5 RHODE ISLAND	503	2736	2233
6 VERMONT	1618	1171	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 270438	$ 124064	$ 25416
7 DELAWARE	1455	1938	--
8 NEW JERSEY	--	25416	25416
9 NEW YORK	211970	61421	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	50513	35288	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 13796	$ 175275	$ 161479
11 ILLINOIS	3612	38307	34695
12 INDIANA	--	15236	15236
13 IOWA	1464	8221	6757
14 KANSAS	--	6665	6665
15 MICHIGAN	--	29289	29289
16 MINNESOTA	5975	11593	5618
17 MISSOURI	619	13117	12498
18 NEBRASKA	829	4087	3258
19 NORTH DAKOTA	--	1919	1919
20 OHIO	--	32358	32358
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	--	1562	1562
22 WISCONSIN	1297	12920	11623
SOUTH STATES	$ 193808	$ 162678	$ 83070
[illegible] ALABAMA	4048	8155	4107
24 ARKANSAS	1502	4793	3291
25 FLORIDA	130037	23002	--

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	4425	12361	7936
27 KENTUCKY	1857	8150	6293
28 LOUISIANA	--	8811	8811
29 MARYLAND	14695	13076	--
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	4750	4750
31 NORTH CAROLINA	--	13434	13434
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	6091	6438	347
33 TENNESSEE	11751	10056	--
34 TEXAS	--	31345	31345
35 VIRGINIA	17887	14035	--
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1515	4270	2755
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 2551	$ 32097	$ 29546
37 ARIZONA	--	5834	5834
38 COLORADO	--	7243	7243
39 IDAHO	--	2141	2141
40 MONTANA	--	1907	1907
41 NEVADA	678	1890	1212
42 NEW MEXICO	--	2521	2521
43 OKLAHOMA	1873	6719	4846
44 UTAH	--	2836	2836
45 WYOMING	--	1005	1005
PACIFIC STATES	$ 3261	$ 89231	$ 85970
46 ALASKA	--	1286	1286
47 CALIFORNIA	--	68093	68093
48 HAWAII	1044	2699	1655
49 OREGON	220	6485	6265
50 WASHINGTON	1997	10668	8671
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 2548	$ 2937	$ 389
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 497378	$ 623874	$ 412934

TABLE 11

OTHER TAX REVENUE
AND TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	PARIMUTUEL TAXES	OTHER LICENSE TAXES	OTHER AND UNALLOCABLE TAXES	TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 55046	$ 103874	$ 38647	$ 8501783
1 CONNECTICUT	--	23735	10300	2131200
2 MAINE	1376	11979	1400	626656
3 MASSACHUSETTS	31786	48712	18100	4446844
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	11597	9703	4061	415275
5 RHODE ISLAND	7782	5297	2300	569353
6 VERMONT	2505	4448	2486	312455
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 239414	$ 635253	$ 661500	$ 29936544
7 DELAWARE	9156	75933	4000	395533
8 NEW JERSEY	36092	153943	41500	5014802
9 NEW YORK	164235	92404	158300	17195952
10 PENNSYLVANIA	26931	312973	457700	7330250
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 105090	$ 656724	$ 266146	$ 35451200
11 ILLINOIS	53893	75229	57200	7838487
12 INDIANA	--	18922	7800	2934583
13 IOWA	--	16807	6900	1717710
14 KANSAS	--	16681	10100	1337109
15 MICHIGAN	26379	202139	29600	6253759
16 MINNESOTA	--	29712	22619	2747329
17 MISSOURI	--	43903	39576	2417835
18 NEBRASKA	4042	11794	11400	851715
19 NORTH DAKOTA	--	6345	4600	331620
20 OHIO	19252	193424	57400	5462888
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	1524	6347	2100	359226
22 WISCONSIN	--	35421	16851	3198964
SREB STATES	$ 128573	$ 698045	$ 486770	$ 30941424
23 ALABAMA	--	43896	39600	1419535
24 ARKANSAS	5436	15668	8641	805319
25 FLORIDA	73587	68651	70800	4326702

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	PARIMUTUEL TAXES	OTHER LICENSE TAXES	OTHER AND UNALLOCABLE TAXES	TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	--	23978	42578	2359222
27 KENTUCKY	9160	22149	39200	1494330
28 LOUISIANA	7588	60584	24900	[illegible]1121
29 MARYLAND	16533	22019	63071	2773855
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	29631	5500	1013597
31 NORTH CAROLINA	--	72161	16019	2587033
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	--	18253	17300	1200740
33 TENNESSEE	--	79926	31484	1857605
34 TEXAS	--	203173	22100	5614823
35 VIRGINIA	--	26959	79261	2575243
36 WEST VIRGINIA	11869	10997	26316	825361
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 13885	$ 143876	$ 81326	$ 6613875
37 ARIZONA	6278	3466	10700	1308101
38 COLORADO	5951	29673	24463	1503299
39 IDAHO	158	14271	2400	395242
40 MONTANA	--	11505	2552	439249
41 NEVADA	11	25683	23100	427115
42 NEW MEXICO	1464	10621	5800	552374
43 OKLAHOMA	--	28034	6711	1199322
44 UTAH	--	9387	3900	573342
45 WYOMING	23	8236	1700	215831
PACIFIC STATES	$ 64869	$ 199179	$ 306443	$ 20511504
46 ALASKA	--	12699	3043	205862
47 CALIFORNIA	77747	104681	255300	16040515
48 HAWAII	--	6771	4300	652270
49 OREGON	3035	33310	13000	1339908
50 WASHINGTON	4027	41718	29800	2272951
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	$ 5167	$ 14700	$ 544487
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 526817	$ 2442118	$ 1855532	$ 132500384

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	DEATH AND GIFT TAXES	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	INCOME TAXES	
					INDIVIDUAL	CORPORATE
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 673250	$ 186687	--	--	$ 564379	$ 17328
1 CONNECTICUT	15538	31213	--	--	397596	--
2 MAINE	--	12095	--	--	57828	13131
3 MASSACHUSETTS	518540	121436	--	--	--	--
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	97162	11662	--	--	77864	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	17286	9281	--	--	31091	--
6 VERMONT	23924	--	--	--	--	4196
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 770923	$ 394402	--	$ 958831	$ 931207	$ 67542
7 DELAWARE	83415	4749	--	79148	--	--
8 NEW JERSEY	355009	100514	--	--	931207	67542
9 NEW YORK	--	155476	--	--	--	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	328499	133263	--	879683	--	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 960712	$ 1008512	$ 126742	$ 676371	$ 1466044	$ 572841
11 ILLINOIS	--	195334	8584	--	423210	132665
12 INDIANA	--	186858	12376	--	256536	143534
13 IOWA	68843	56251	--	--	--	26342
14 KANSAS	48573	31571	3117	--	108598	--
15 MICHIGAN	73566	247596	29193	--	364	--
16 MINNESOTA	146800	--	--	37901	--	--
17 MISSOURI	49425	52548	14810	179837	116832	82150
18 NEBRASKA	32064	24787	8466	--	77503	23689
19 NORTH DAKOTA	1474	17568	3571	40066	28211	1496
20 OHIO	459178	110949	47025	418567	394836	146365
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	--	4655	--	--	59955	15001
22 WISCONSIN	78589	74597	--	--	--	--
SREB STATES	$ 477328	$ 381473	$ 131927	$ 4343216	$ 3352591	$ 583665
23 ALABAMA	--	1495	12557	449755	128223	27818
24 ARKANSAS	13652	21052	9938	195732	66906	4088
25 FLORIDA	--	22745	11990	514961	882631	51178

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

	LICENSE TAXES					TOTAL UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	MOTOR VEHICLE	MOTOR FUEL TAXES	SEVERANCE TAXES	TRANSFER TAXES	
	$ 4214	$ 57775	$ 17871	$ 12202	$ 27065	$ 1560871
1	--	10867	--	1650	10852	468116
2	--	--	--	2806	2524	89385
3	3711	43324	12477	4779	10252	715119
4	45	--	--	456	1204	188397
5	554	3568	5154	793	2233	70320
6	--	--	--	1717	--	29838
	$ 3877	$ 28943	$ 17504	$ 81211	$ 25416	$ 3279852
7	42	--	--	241	--	167595
8	3835	--	1841	6078	25416	1495838
9	--	--	--	16379	--	171856
10	--	28943	15663	58513	--	1444563
	$ 16300	$ 78626	$ 137614	$ 180334	$ 161479	$ 5385568
11	7715	--	13415	36566	34695	856105
12	10	17383	--	15145	15236	647078
13	--	--	11816	6442	6757	176251
14	1053	9045	20394	27001	6665	256417
15	211	--	--	30917	29289	411236
16	2343	--	15637	1558	5618	212257
17	525	--	--	21587	12498	531615
18	811	--	--	2774	3258	170352
19	245	--	7080	264	1919	105894
20	--	52156	62652	30459	32358	1755183
21	--	--	--	3102	1562	84274
22	2883	--	6619	4118	11623	178829
	$ 14270	$ 189952	$ 131847	$ 158157	$ 83070	$ 9847494
23	--	30722	--	10374	4107	675051
24	365	166	--	5065	3291	320296
25	--	--	2461	7307	--	1493271

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	DEATH AND GIFT TAXES	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	INCOME TAXES	
					INDIVIDUAL	CORPORATE
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	--	51147	18558	279066	134264	--
27 KENTUCKY	16652	78164	2538	332647	31213	1658
28 LOUISIANA	--	2772	6923	377921	238121	24338
29 MARYLAND	158183	73496	16794	146174	--	46343
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	13670	7489	140563	99749	19491
31 NORTH CAROLINA	69473	9002	--	445097	11164	--
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	--	15111	8905	235558	54339	--
33 TENNESSEE	--	15633	--	339618	369398	--
34 TEXAS	22151	8604	21928	334336	1202745	326983
35 VIRGINIA	157177	46824	12569	389642	69564	40001
36 WEST VIRGINIA	--	21757	1736	162150	64276	31798
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 174349	$ 115429	$ 21448	$ 442676	$ 429261	$ 127929
37 ARIZONA	--	22462	8319	--	86159	21503
38 COLORADO	--	21660	--	36516	27408	22815
39 IDAHO	22342	17055	1283	40961	9987	--
40 MONTANA	82083	8779	--	--	--	4155
41 NEVADA	--	4514	4349	9003	72521	19716
42 NEW MEXICO	--	1267	3428	84362	38790	10139
43 OKLAHOMA	69525	--	--	222334	137031	29702
44 UTAH	--	15130	2857	49500	18791	9412
45 WYOMING	--	8232	1211	--	38574	10487
PACIFIC STATES	$ 317902	$ 565183	$ 6397	$ 195721	$ 1219176	$ 126442
46 ALASKA	36737	13728	2846	34910	108	5169
47 CALIFORNIA	--	484767	--	--	809741	--
48 HAWAII	--	11935	3550	84732	--	9991
49 OREGON	275165	45237	--	--	--	--
50 WASHINGTON	--	9517	--	76083	409327	111281
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 19458	$ 9276	$ 794	$ 75254	--	$ 5513
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 3393912	$ 2665068	$ 287307	$ 6692065	$ 7962651	$ 1501252

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

	LICENSE TAXES					
	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	MOTOR VEHICLE	MOTOR FUEL TAXES	SEVERANCE TAXES	TRANSFER TAXES	TOTAL UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
26	2710	54095	--	13570	7936	560846
27	564	21136	--	--	6293	491265
28	357	30222	--	--	8811	689476
29	2776	--	--	6411	--	490177
30	--	7792	--	--	4750	293504
31	2649	20611	--	6643	13434	578073
32	--	25206	--	4606	347	344074
33	1858	--	--	12233	--	738780
34	591	--	129386	--	31345	2078469
35	2019	--	--	24114	--	741911
36	--	--	--	67834	2755	352307
	$ 2893	$ 43565	$ 65009	$ 167832	$ 29546	$ 1603943
37	170	5663	9244	51793	5834	215146
38	651	20610	28852	19077	7243	195032
39	--	817	4309	4528	2141	103865
40	--	1513	1913	4825	1907	105175
41	415	--	--	[illegible]9	1212	120179
42	257	4139	--	8061	2521	159005
43	562	--	19014	--	4846	483413
44	578	6823	1676	20417	2836	132021
45	221	--	--	30281	1005	90111
	$ 1241	$ 87354	$ 155157	$ 95527	$ 85970	$ 2856108
46	--	--	--	1486	1286	98270
47	--	70947	128285	85771	68093	1651601
48	421	357	2086	1575	1655	116542
49	620	--	24786	2261	6265	358334
50	--	16050	--	435	8671	631364
	--	--	--	--	$ 389	$ 110783
	$ 42895	$ 486260	$ 525001	$ 675263	$ 412934	$ 24644544

TABLE 13

GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS, PER CAPITA AND PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1974

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$124.48	$ 16.06	$140.53	$ 22.91	$ 2.95	$ 25.86
NEW ENGLAND STATES	75.76	55.41	135.17	14.00	9.73	23.73
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	131.79	20.37	152.16	21.84	3.37	25.21
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	118.14	16.70	134.83	21.06	2.98	24.04
MOUNTAIN STATES	126.23	14.39	140.62	25.89	2.95	28.84
PACIFIC STATES	160.08	11.42	171.50	27.12	1.93	29.05
SREB STATES	118.19	7.56	125.74	24.93	1.59	26.52
23 ALABAMA	116.63	--	116.63	27.78	--	27.78
24 ARKANSAS	93.43	6.64	100.07	21.83	1.55	23.38
25 FLORIDA	147.91	--	147.91	28.25	--	28.25
26 GEORGIA	120.01	--	120.01	25.74	--	25.74
27 KENTUCKY	99.55	4.96	104.51	22.27	1.11	23.38
28 LOUISIANA	144.60	--	144.60	33.55	--	33.55
29 MARYLAND	89.08	48.41	137.49	15.15	8.23	23.38
30 MISSISSIPPI	155.28	--	155.28	41.26	--	41.26
31 NORTH CAROLINA	94.88	12.95	107.83	20.57	2.81	23.38
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	113.05	--	113.05	26.55	--	26.55
33 TENNESSEE	145.74	--	145.74	32.50	--	32.50
34 TEXAS	110.14	1.84	111.98	22.99	0.38	23.38
35 VIRGINIA	91.07	32.02	123.10	17.30	6.08	23.38
36 WEST VIRGINIA	151.16	--	151.16	34.43	--	34.43

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 14

SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS, PER CAPITA AND PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1974

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 59.78	$ 12.61	$ 72.39	$ 11.00	$ 2.32	$ 13.32
NEW ENGLAND STATES	62.50	15.37	77.86	10.97	2.70	13.67
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	63.59	10.42	74.01	10.54	1.73	12.26
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	49.71	17.53	67.23	8.86	3.12	11.99
MOUNTAIN STATES	58.86	9.86	68.72	12.07	2.02	14.09
PACIFIC STATES	52.51	20.31	72.82	8.90	3.44	12.34
SREB STATES	68.23	6.04	75.27	14.60	1.27	15.88
23 ALABAMA	79.02	0.42	79.44	18.82	0.10	18.92
24 ARKANSAS	44.50	10.21	54.71	10.40	2.39	12.78
25 FLORIDA	90.80	2.81	93.61	17.34	0.54	17.88
26 GEORGIA	57.00	10.48	67.47	12.23	2.25	14.47
27 KENTUCKY	45.61	23.28	68.90	10.20	5.21	15.41
28 LOUISIANA	54.24	0.74	54.98	12.58	0.17	12.76
29 MARYLAND	60.75	17.95	78.71	10.33	3.05	13.38
30 MISSISSIPPI	41.65	5.88	47.53	11.07	1.56	12.63
31 NORTH CAROLINA	68.23	1.68	69.90	14.79	0.36	15.16
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	56.66	5.43	62.08	13.31	1.27	14.58
33 TENNESSEE	67.12	3.79	70.91	14.97	0.84	15.81
34 TEXAS	81.50	0.71	82.21	17.02	0.15	17.16
35 VIRGINIA	78.43	9.54	87.97	14.90	1.81	16.71
36 WEST VIRGINIA	64.78	12.15	76.92	14.76	2.77	17.52

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 15

GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS, PER CAPITA AND PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1974

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$225.93	$ 31.66	$257.58	$ 41.58	$ 5.83	$ 47.40
NEW ENGLAND STATES	340.10	--	340.10	59.70	--	59.70
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	287.58	25.33	312.91	47.65	4.20	51.85
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	238.39	11.75	250.14	42.50	2.10	44.60
MOUNTAIN STATES	175.27	36.53	211.80	35.94	7.49	43.43
PACIFIC STATES	310.47	7.03	317.51	52.60	1.19	53.79
SREB STATES	128.38	68.75	197.13	27.08	14.50	41.58
23 ALABAMA	48.80	125.74	174.53	11.62	29.95	41.58
24 ARKANSAS	82.03	94.92	177.96	19.40	22.18	41.58
25 FLORIDA	154.01	63.65	217.66	29.42	12.16	41.58
26 GEORGIA	136.67	57.16	193.83	29.31	12.26	41.58
27 KENTUCKY	86.77	99.09	185.86	19.41	22.17	41.58
28 LOUISIANA	78.79	100.40	179.19	18.28	23.30	41.58
29 MARYLAND	208.80	35.70	244.51	35.50	6.07	41.58
30 MISSISSIPPI	90.00	66.48	156.48	25.51	16.07	41.58
31 NORTH CAROLINA	108.77	82.99	191.76	23.58	17.99	41.58
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	92.43	84.61	177.04	21.71	19.87	41.58
33 TENNESSEE	104.19	82.25	186.44	23.23	18.34	41.58
34 TEXAS	171.39	27.75	199.13	35.78	5.79	41.58
35 VIRGINIA	139.52	79.39	218.91	26.50	15.06	41.58
36 WEST VIRGINIA	91.97	90.54	182.51	20.95	20.62	41.58

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 16

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS, PER CAPITA AND PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1974

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 92.08	$ 37.67	$129.75	$ 16.95	$ 6.93	$ 23.88
NEW ENGLAND STATES	95.82	46.45	142.27	16.82	8.15	24.97
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	156.88	24.60	181.49	25.99	4.08	30.07
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	101.29	25.48	126.76	18.06	4.54	22.60
MOUNTAIN STATES	66.65	35.42	102.11	13.68	7.26	20.94
PACIFIC STATES	84.66	43.80	128.47	14.34	7.42	21.76
SREB STATES	51.18	53.07	104.24	10.79	11.19	21.99
23 ALABAMA	51.64	35.85	87.48	12.30	8.54	20.84
24 ARKANSAS	56.39	32.45	89.20	13.26	7.58	20.84
25 FLORIDA	--	109.10	109.10	--	20.84	20.84
26 GEORGIA	69.65	27.50	97.15	14.94	5.90	20.84
27 KENTUCKY	83.86	9.30	93.16	18.76	2.08	20.84
28 LOUISIANA	26.56	63.26	89.82	6.16	14.68	20.84
29 MARYLAND	206.46	--	206.46	35.11	--	35.11
30 MISSISSIPPI	35.51	42.92	78.43	9.44	11.40	20.84
31 NORTH CAROLINA	94.04	2.08	96.12	20.39	0.45	20.84
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	65.22	19.52	88.74	16.26	4.58	20.84
33 TENNESSEE	3.99	89.46	93.45	0.89	19.95	20.84
34 TEXAS	--	99.81	99.81	--	20.84	20.84
35 VIRGINIA	95.55	14.17	109.73	18.15	2.69	20.84
36 WEST VIRGINIA	55.59	35.89	91.48	12.66	8.18	20.84

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 17

CORPORATE INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS, PER CAPITA AND PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1974

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 28.57	$ 7.10	$ 35.67	$ 5.26	$ 1.31	$ 6.56
NEW ENGLAND STATES	41.42	1.43	42.84	7.27	0.25	7.52
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	42.21	1.78	45.00	7.16	0.30	7.46
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	23.66	9.96	33.61	4.22	1.77	5.99
MOUNTAIN STATES	17.13	10.56	27.69	3.51	2.16	5.68
PACIFIC STATES	41.61	4.54	46.15	7.05	0.77	7.82
SREB STATES	16.18	9.24	27.42	3.83	1.95	5.78
23 ALABAMA	13.21	10.57	23.78	3.15	2.52	5.67
24 ARKANSAS	22.27	1.48	24.25	5.20	0.46	5.67
25 FLORIDA	23.33	6.33	29.66	4.46	1.21	5.67
26 GEORGIA	27.17	--	27.17	5.83	--	5.83
27 KENTUCKY	24.83	0.49	25.33	5.56	0.11	5.67
28 LOUISIANA	17.56	6.46	24.42	4.17	1.50	5.67
29 MARYLAND	22.00	11.32	33.32	3.74	1.92	5.67
30 MISSISSIPPI	12.94	8.39	21.32	3.44	2.23	5.67
31 NORTH CAROLINA	28.58	--	28.58	6.20	--	6.20
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	27.86	--	27.86	6.54	--	6.54
33 TENNESSEE	27.36	--	27.36	6.10	--	6.10
34 TEXAS	--	27.14	27.14	--	5.67	5.67
35 VIRGINIA	21.68	8.15	29.83	4.12	1.55	5.67
36 WEST VIRGINIA	7.12	17.75	24.87	1.62	4.04	5.67

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 18

STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS BY SOURCE AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS, FOR SREB STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974

STATE AND REGION	GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	INCOME TAXES		OTHER
				INDIVIDUAL	CORPORATE	
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19.9%	9.5%	36.0%	14.7%	4.6%	15.3%
NEW ENGLAND STATES	11.4	8.9	48.6	13.7	5.9	11.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	16.7	8.0	36.4	19.8	5.5	13.6
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	19.2	8.1	38.7	16.4	3.8	13.8
MOUNTAIN STATES	23.1	10.8	32.1	12.2	3.1	18.6
PACIFIC STATES	21.7	7.1	42.1	11.5	5.6	11.9
SREB STATES	24.1	14.1	26.2	10.4	3.7	21.4
23 ALABAMA	29.4	19.5	12.3	13.0	3.3	22.1
24 ARKANSAS	23.9	11.4	21.3	14.5	5.7	23.2
25 FLORIDA	27.7	17.0	28.8	--	4.4	22.2
26 GEORGIA	24.8	11.8	28.3	14.4	5.6	15.1
27 KENTUCKY	22.4	10.2	19.5	18.8	5.6	23.5
28 LOUISIANA	28.8	10.8	15.7	5.3	3.6	35.9
29 MARYLAND	13.1	9.0	30.8	30.5	3.2	13.3
30 MISSISSIPPI	35.7	5.6	22.1	8.2	3.0	21.5
31 NORTH CAROLINA	15.7	14.1	22.5	19.5	5.9	18.2
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	26.2	13.1	21.4	16.0	6.5	16.7
33 TENNESSEE	32.4	14.9	23.2	0.9	6.1	22.6
34 TEXAS	22.8	16.5	35.5	--	--	24.8
35 VIRGINIA	17.4	14.9	26.6	18.2	4.1	18.8
36 WEST VIRGINIA	32.8	14.1	20.0	12.1	1.5	19.6

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 19

TOTAL TAX REVENUES AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME AND AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES, AND FEDERAL AIDS AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES, FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974

STATE AND REGION	TAXES AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME	TAXES AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES FROM OWN SOURCE	FEDERAL AIDS AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES	TAX BURDEN INDEX
NEW ENGLAND STATES	12.2	--	--	--
1 CONNECTICUT	10.6	84.9	18.0	48
2 MAINE	13.5	84.5	24.5	2
3 MASSACHUSETTS	13.4	80.2	18.9	14
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	9.4	79.9	21.0	43
5 RHODE ISLAND	11.3	83.2	23.5	26
6 VERMONT	14.4	79.1	26.5	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	13.1	--	--	--
7 DELAWARE	10.9	75.9	19.2	44
8 NEW JERSEY	10.7	80.6	16.2	47
9 NEW YORK	15.3	81.4	17.4	9
10 PENNSYLVANIA	11.2	82.4	19.8	31
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	10.8	--	--	--
11 ILLINOIS	11.0	84.6	20.7	45
12 INDIANA	10.4	77.8	14.8	34
13 IOWA	11.1	76.5	16.8	25
14 KANSAS	10.6	78.1	17.6	37
15 MICHIGAN	11.5	77.7	18.8	40
16 MINNESOTA	12.8	77.3	18.9	11
17 MISSOURI	9.9	80.2	19.6	36
18 NEBRASKA	11.1	72.9	18.0	16
19 NORTH DAKOTA	9.3	64.3	22.4	46
20 OHIO	9.0	76.4	18.4	49
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	12.3	75.7	27.6	4
22 WISCONSIN	13.4	81.0	16.8	8
SREB STATES	10.1	--	--	--
23 ALABAMA	9.1	70.2	26.8	21
24 ARKANSAS	9.0	75.8	27.0	27
25 FLORIDA	9.9	75.1	16.0	41

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	TAXES AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME	TAXES AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES FROM OWN SOURCE	FEDERAL AIDS AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES	TAX BURDEN INDEX
SREE STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	10.2	73.2	23.9	20
27 KENTUCKY	9.9	74.7	26.0	19
28 LOUISIANA	11.5	72.1	23.4	6
29 MARYLAND	11.5	75.0	17.8	38
30 MISSISSIPPI	11.3	75.3	28.5	3
31 NORTH CAROLINA	10.0	79.2	21.8	22
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	9.5	75.2	23.8	15
33 TENNESSEE	9.4	73.9	23.6	24
34 TEXAS	9.8	75.8	20.4	32
35 VIRGINIA	9.[illegible]	78.3	20.2	42
36 WEST VIRGINIA	10.3	79.6	32.3	13
MOUNTAIN STATES	10.9	--	--	--
37 ARIZONA	11.7	79.3	18.5	12
38 COLORADO	11.0	74.5	21.[illegible]	28
39 IDAHO	9.7	78.4	26.[illegible]	35
40 MONTANA	12.3	76.1	24.0	7
41 NEVADA	12.2	74.8	17.1	33
42 NEW MEXICO	11.7	70.2	29.1	5
43 OKLAHOMA	9.4	71.0	25.5	29
44 UTAH	10.6	74.2	26.4	10
45 WYOMING	11.4	69.4	26.2	18
PACIFIC STATES	12.3	--	--	--
46 ALASKA	8.7	47.6	33.7	51
47 CALIFORNIA	12.7	80.3	20.1	23
48 HAWAII	13.0	77.4	23.3	17
49 OREGON	10.8	73.5	23.8	30
50 WASHINGTON	11.0	74.1	19.4	39
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.7	80.6	51.7	50
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11.4	--	--	--

TABLE 20

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
SREB STATES, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	NET AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 941102000	$ 477328000	$ 463774000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS			
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	335468000	51574000	283894000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	169824000	123012000	46812000
INSURANCE	87201000	14921000	72281000
PUBLIC UTILITIES	507748000	127334000	380413000
OTHER	220219000	64632000	255587000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT	6638000	131527000	-124889000
GENERAL PROPERTY		4343216000	-4343216000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME	343475000	3352591000	-3009111000
CORPORATE INCOME	35306000	583665000	-548357000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	8049000	14270000	-6220000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	66911000	189952000	-123040000
MOTOR FUELS	301557000	131847000	170110000
SEVERANCE	222553000	158157000	164396000
TRANSFER	114200000	83070000	31130000
TOTALS	$ 3560553000	$ 9847493000	
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		+$ 6286540000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 21

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL, ALABAMA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 66145000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	43206000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	8556000	
INSURANCE	10643000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	54262000	
OTHER		1495000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		12557000
GENERAL PROPERTY		449755000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		128223000
CORPORATE INCOME		37818000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	971000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		30722000
MOTOR FUELS	13214000	
SEVERANCE		10374000
TRANSFER		4107000
TOTALS	$ 196897000	$ 675051000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 478154000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 22

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
ARKANSAS, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$	$ 13692000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		2329000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	14116000	
INSURANCE	437000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		9248000
OTHER		9475000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		9938000
GENERAL PROPERTY		195732000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		66906000
CORPORATE INCOME		4088000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		365000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		166000
MOTOR FUELS	29254000	
SEVERANCE		5065000
TRANSFER		3291000
TOTALS	$ 43847000	$ 320296000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 276449000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 23

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
FLORIDA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 206351000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	8050000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	50330000	
INSURANCE		13071000
PUBLIC UTILITIES	154514000	
OTHER		9674000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		11990000
GENERAL PROPERTY		514961000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		882631000
CORPORATE INCOME		51178000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	5819000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	28773000	
MOTOR FUELS		2461000
SEVERANCE		7307000
TRANSFER	107035000	
TOTALS	$ 633773000	$ 1493271000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 859498000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 24

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL, GEORGIA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 53612000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	68527000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	3533000	
INSURANCE	3554000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		32964000
OTHER		18182000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		18558000
GENERAL PROPERTY		279066000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		134264000
CORPORATE INCOME	3683000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2210000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		54095000
MOTOR FUELS	18158000	
SEVERANCE		13570000
TRANSFER		7936000
TOTALS	$ 151707000	$ 560846000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 409139000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 25

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
KENTUCKY, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$	$ 16652000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		16677000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		23896000
INSURANCE	19886000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		37591000
OTHER	44316000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		2538000
GENERAL PROPERTY		332647000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		31[illegible]3000
CORPORATE INCOME		1658000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		964000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		21136000
MOTOR FUELS	27574000	
SEVERANCE	7293000	
TRANSFER		6293000
TOTALS	$ 99073000	$ 491265000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 392193000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 26

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
LOUISIANA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 164585000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	12021000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	4363000	
INSURANCE	9939000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		2196000
OTHER		577000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		6923000
GENERAL PROPERTY		377921000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		238121000
CORPORATE INCOME		24308000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		397000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		30222000
MOTOR FUELS	12081000	
SEVERANCE	130456000	
TRANSFER		8811000
TOTALS	$ 333685000	$ 689476000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		+$ 355591000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

102

TABLE 27

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
MARYLAND, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$	$ 198183000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		23964000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		37020000
INSURANCE		1850000
PUBLIC UTILITIES		10662000
OTHER	54165000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		16794000
GENERAL PROPERTY		146174000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME	343478000	
CORPORATE INCOME		46343000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2776000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	648000	
MOTOR FUELS	22576000	
SEVERANCE		6411000
TRANSFER	1619000	
TOTALS	$ 422886000	$ 490177000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 67291000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 28

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
MISSISSIPPI, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 156387000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	6062000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		1172000
INSURANCE	7014000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		11663000
OTHER		835000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		7489000
GENERAL PROPERTY		140563000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		99749000
CORPORATE INCOME		19491000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	520000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		7792000
MOTOR FUELS	41930000	
SEVERANCE	4519000	
TRANSFER		4750000
TOTALS	$ 216431000	$ 293504000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 77073000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 29

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL, NORTH CAROLINA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$	$ 69473000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	26245000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		965000
INSURANCE	8157000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	65101000	
OTHER		8037000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT	233000	
GENERAL PROPERTY		445097000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		11164000
CORPORATE INCOME	13148000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2649000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		20611000
MOTOR FUELS	40107000	
SEVERANCE		6643000
TRANSFER		13434000
TOTALS	$ 152990000	$ 578073000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 425083000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 30

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 37572000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	36783000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		13134000
INSURANCE	4074000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		1253000
OTHER		723000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		8905000
GENERAL PROPERTY		235558000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		54339000
CORPORATE INCOME	10404000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	1022000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		25208000
MOTOR FUELS	20121000	
SEVERANCE		4606000
TRANSFER		347000
TOTALS	$ 109975000	$ 344074000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 234099000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 31

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
TENNESSEE, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 168892000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	18668000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	8448000	
INSURANCE	6205000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	53314000	
OTHER		15633000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT	6704000	
GENERAL PROPERTY		339618000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		369398000
CORPORATE INCOME	8072000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		1898000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	15286000	
MOTOR FUELS	90650000	
SEVERANCE		12233000
TRANSFER	1695000	
TOTALS	$ 296352000	$ 738780000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 442428000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 32

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
TEXAS, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$	$ 22151000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		8604000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	76752000	
INSURANCE	7497000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	91741000	
OTHER	170075000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		21928000
GENERAL PROPERTY		334336000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		1202745000
CORPORATE INCOME		326983000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		991000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	7206000	
MOTOR FUELS		129386000
SEVERANCE	180246000	
TRANSFER		31345000
TOTALS	$ 535566000	$ 2078469000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		+$ 1542903000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 33

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL:
VIRGINIA,1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$	$ 157177000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	23932000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		46824000
INSURANCE	6052000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	88816000	
OTHER	25614000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		12569000
GENERAL PROPERTY		389642000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		69564000
CORPORATE INCOME		40001000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2019000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	13270000	
MOTOR FUELS	54271000	
SEVERANCE		24114000
TRANSFER	3652000	
TOTALS	$ 215547000	$ 741911000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 526364000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 34

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
WEST VIRGINIA, 1974

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	$ 86919000	$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	19021000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	1672000	
INSURANCE	3503000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		21757000
OTHER	26045000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		1738000
GENERAL PROPERTY		162150000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		64276000
CORPORATE INCOME		31798000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	118000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	1728000	
MOTOR FUELS	13021000	
SEVERANCE		67834000
TRANSFER		2755000
TOTALS	$ 152027000	$ 352307000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+$ 200280000	

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 35

FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NUMBER, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASS, FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1972

STATE AND REGION	UNDER $5,000	$5,000-9,999	$10,000-19,999	$20,000-49,999	$50,000 OR MORE	NUMBER OF RETURNS
NEW ENGLAND STATES	34.2	26.8	30.7	7.3	0.9	4766528
1 CONNECTICUT	30.7	24.5	33.7	9.7	1.3	1227427
2 MAINE	39.9	33.3	22.7	3.8	0.4	371129
3 MASSACHUSETTS	34.2	26.6	31.0	7.4	0.8	2307811
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	35.4	29.1	29.5	5.5	0.5	316878
5 RHODE ISLAND	36.7	27.0	30.2	5.5	0.6	359083
6 VERMONT	39.8	28.3	27.2	4.3	0.3	184200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	31.7	27.3	31.5	8.6	1.0	14533639
7 DELAWARE	31.9	24.5	33.5	9.3	0.9	220033
8 NEW JERSEY	31.5	24.2	32.7	10.6	1.1	2908163
9 NEW YORK	31.7	27.0	30.6	9.5	1.1	6943381
10 PENNSYLVANIA	31.9	29.8	31.8	5.9	0.7	4462062
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	33.0	26.5	32.5	7.3	0.7	21351776
11 ILLINOIS	30.3	25.6	33.8	9.2	0.9	4331601
12 INDIANA	33.7	25.9	33.3	6.6	0.6	1942712
13 IOWA	35.1	28.6	30.1	5.6	0.5	1054887
14 KANSAS	36.3	28.1	28.7	6.2	0.7	828237
15 MICHIGAN	28.9	25.3	35.3	9.7	0.8	3270194
16 MINNESOTA	36.9	25.8	30.1	6.6	0.6	1437956
17 MISSOURI	35.5	27.8	29.8	6.2	0.7	1724158
18 NEBRASKA	37.3	29.0	27.6	5.6	0.6	577225
19 NORTH DAKOTA	42.6	31.8	22.0	3.3	0.3	233690
20 OHIO	33.0	26.2	33.8	6.3	0.7	4027089
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	45.5	29.1	21.4	3.3	0.3	237029
22 WISCONSIN	33.6	27.5	32.4	6.0	0.6	1686987
SREB STATES	38.0	28.8	26.3	6.2	0.7	21377056
23 ALABAMA	40.4	28.1	26.0	4.9	0.6	1104584
24 ARKANSAS	43.6	30.5	21.8	3.6	0.5	637451
25 FLORIDA	36.5	30.1	26.0	6.4	1.0	2845807

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 35(CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	UNDER $5,000	$5,000-9,999	$10,000-19,999	$20,000-49,999	$50,000 OR MORE	NUMBER OF RETURNS
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	38.9	27.5	26.7	6.1	0.7	1658777
27 KENTUCKY	36.4	31.3	27.1	4.7	0.5	1091521
28 LOUISIANA	36.6	31.1	26.4	5.2	0.7	1132125
29 MARYLAND	30.3	26.6	30.5	11.7	0.8	1609345
30 MISSISSIPPI	41.2	32.2	21.9	4.1	0.6	651364
31 NORTH CAROLINA	39.0	30.4	25.5	4.5	0.6	1885743
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	39.4	30.6	25.3	4.2	0.5	914376
33 TENNESSEE	40.4	30.3	24.0	4.7	0.7	1411408
34 TEXAS	40.2	26.2	26.4	6.3	0.8	4051565
35 VIRGINIA	35.5	27.3	27.6	8.9	0.6	1797097
36 WEST VIRGINIA	34.9	31.1	29.6	4.0	0.5	585919
MOUNTAIN STATES	35.0	26.7	27.6	8.1	0.8	4276924
37 ARIZONA	36.6	27.3	28.5	6.8	0.8	746728
38 COLORADO	40.0	22.9	28.8	7.6	0.7	966646
39 IDAHO	35.6	25.6	26.0	4.4	0.4	270059
40 MONTANA	37.9	30.5	26.9	4.4	0.3	266597
41 NEVADA	36.3	24.7	30.3	7.8	0.9	231111
42 NEW MEXICO	44.4	26.2	23.8	5.3	0.4	371130
43 OKLAHOMA	38.5	30.0	25.7	5.2	0.6	904476
44 UTAH	36.3	25.1	30.5	5.7	0.5	390394
45 WYOMING	40.0	24.1	30.1	5.4	0.5	129783
PACIFIC STATES	33.9	26.1	30.6	8.7	0.8	10530525
46 ALASKA	30.7	18.9	32.1	17.6	0.7	107084
47 CALIFORNIA	33.6	26.0	30.5	9.1	0.8	7952251
48 HAWAII	36.7	23.5	28.5	10.6	0.8	318023
49 OREGON	36.7	26.5	30.3	5.9	0.6	853424
50 WASHINGTON	33.3	27.5	31.8	7.0	0.5	1307743
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31.6	35.1	24.2	8.0	1.2	283100
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34.7	27.3	29.9	7.4	0.8	77127264

TABLE 36

STATE AND LOCAL TAX CAPACITY AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION, PER CAPITA AND PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974

STATE AND REGION	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS (1,000)	NET UNUTILIZED CAPACITY (1,000)	TAX CAPACITY (COLS. 1+2) (1,000)
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 8501783	$ -416064	$ 8085718
1 CONNECTICUT	2131200	170595	2301794
2 MAINE	626656	-65629	561026
3 MASSACHUSETTS	4446844	-587822	3859020
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	415275	88980	504255
5 RHODE ISLAND	569353	27178	596531
6 VERMONT	312455	-49365	263089
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 29936544	$-2684546	$ 27251584
7 DELAWARE	395533	98531	494064
8 NEW JERSEY	5014802	507248	5522050
9 NEW YORK	17195952	-4249421	12946530
10 PENNSYLVANIA	7330250	958693	8288943
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 35451200	$ 2837922	$ 38289120
11 ILLINOIS	7838487	327605	8166092
12 INDIANA	2934593	349375	3283958
13 IOWA	1717710	85828	1803538
14 KANSAS	1337109	168982	1506090
15 MICHIGAN	6253759	175317	6429075
16 MINNESOTA	2747329	-200214	2547113
17 MISSOURI	2417835	472446	2890280
18 NEBRASKA	851715	69184	920899
19 NORTH DAKOTA	331620	101535	433155
20 OHIO	5462888	1705941	7168829
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	359226	1641	360867
22 WISCONSIN	3158964	-419709	2779253
SREB STATES	$ 30941424	$ 6286540	$ 37227952
23 ALABAMA	1419505	478154	1897658
24 ARKANSAS	805319	276449	1081767
25 FLORIDA	4226702	959498	5186200

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 36 (CONTINUED)

	PERCENT OF CAPACITY UNUTILIZED	TAXES PER CAPITA		TAXES PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME	
		CAPACITY	UTILIZED	CAPACITY	UTILIZED
	--	$ 665.49	$ 599.74	$ 116.91	$ 122.82
1	7.4	745.40	690.16	115.20	106.66
2	--	535.84	5[illegible].53	120.70	134.82
3	--	665.35	766.70	116.09	133.77
4	17.6	624.08	513.95	121.33	99.92
5	4.6	636.64	607.63	118.41	113.01
6	--	555.76	664.80	121.97	144.86
	--	$ 720.01	$ 760.55	$ 119.30	$ 131.05
7	15.9	862.24	690.28	138.47	110.86
8	9.2	752.35	684.15	118.00	107.16
9	--	714.84	949.48	114.48	152.05
10	11.6	700.38	619.37	127.57	112.81
	7.4	$ 665.40	$ 616.08	$ 118.64	$ 109.85
11	4.0	733.64	704.20	115.78	111.13
12	10.6	616.13	550.58	117.06	104.61
13	4.8	631.71	601.65	119.15	113.48
14	11.2	663.48	589.03	122.73	108.96
15	2.7	706.65	687.38	119.21	115.96
16	--	650.27	701.39	119.33	128.70
17	16.3	605.04	506.14	119.67	100.11
18	7.5	596.82	551.99	122.36	113.17
19	23.4	675.99	520.60	122.57	93.84
20	23.8	667.68	508.79	120.32	91.69
21	0.5	529.13	526.72	125.43	124.86
22	--	608.68	700.61	116.82	134.47
	16.9	$ 589.28	$ 489.77	$ 124.29	$ 103.30
23	25.2	530.52	396.84	126.38	94.53
24	25.6	524.62	390.55	122.57	91.24
25	16.6	641.06	534.82	122.45	102.16

TABLE 36 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS (1,000)	NET UNUTILIZED CAPACITY (1,000)	TAX CAPACITY (COLS. 1+2) (1,000)
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	2359222	409139	2768360
27 KENTUCKY	1454330	392193	1886522
28 LOUISIANA	1851121	355591	2246712
29 MARYLAND	2773855	67291	2841145
30 MISSISSIPPI	1010597	77073	1087670
31 NORTH CAROLINA	2587033	425083	3012116
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	1200740	234099	1434839
33 TENNESSEE	1857605	442428	2300033
34 TEXAS	5814823	1542903	7357726
35 VIRGINIA	2575243	526364	3101607
36 WEST VIRGINIA	825361	200280	1025641
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 6613875	$ 900171	$ 7514046
37 ARIZONA	1308101	37035	1345136
38 COLORADO	1503295	138587	1641885
39 IDAHO	395242	95572	490814
40 MONTANA	439249	10687	449936
41 NEVADA	427115	36865	463980
42 NEW MEXICO	552374	71785	624159
43 OKLAHOMA	1199322	374981	1574302
44 UTAH	573342	83004	656346
45 WYOMING	215631	51656	267487
PACIFIC STATES	$ 20511504	$ -909705	$ 19601792
46 ALASKA	205862	93558	299420
47 CALIFORNIA	16040515	-1138295	14902219
48 HAWAII	652270	-74101	578168
49 OREGON	1339508	117361	1457269
50 WASHINGTON	2272951	91773	2364724
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 544487	$ 64578	$ 609065
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 132500384	$ 6078480	$ 138578864

TABLE 36 (CONTINUED)

	PERCENT OF CAPACITY UNUTILIZED	TAXES PER CAPITA		TAXES PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME	
		CAPACITY	UTILIZED	CAPACITY	UTILIZED
26	14.8	567.05	483.25	121.63	103.66
27	20.8	561.97	445.14	125.71	99.58
28	15.8	596.89	502.42	138.49	116.57
29	2.4	693.58	677.54	118.00	115.21
30	7.1	468.02	434.85	124.35	115.54
31	14.1	561.65	482.35	121.77	104.59
32	16.3	515.39	431.30	121.03	101.29
33	19.2	557.04	449.89	124.22	100.32
34	21.0	610.60	482.56	127.48	100.75
35	17.0	631.95	524.70	120.02	99.65
36	19.5	572.66	460.84	130.46	104.98
	12.0	$ 620.02	$ 545.74	$ 127.14	$ 111.91
37	2.8	624.77	607.57	125.22	121.77
38	8.4	657.81	602.28	123.11	112.72
39	19.5	614.29	494.67	124.48	100.24
40	2.4	612.16	597.62	128.15	125.11
41	7.9	805.74	745.40	133.33	122.73
42	11.5	556.29	492.31	134.46	118.99
43	23.8	581.14	442.72	127.26	96.95
44	12.6	559.54	488.78	125.69	109.79
45	19.3	745.09	601.20	144.51	116.60
	--	$ 704.26	$ 736.55	$ 119.31	$ 124.84
46	31.2	888.49	610.87	126.50	86.97
47	--	712.79	767.23	118.86	127.94
48	--	682.61	770.09	116.33	131.24
49	8.1	643.10	591.31	122.04	112.21
50	3.9	680.30	653.90	120.39	115.72
	10.6	$ 842.41	$ 753.09	$ 112.64	$ 100.70
	4.4	$ 655.55	$ 626.80	$ 120.64	$ 115.35

TABLE 37

TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	STATE TAX REVENUE	LOCAL TAX REVENUE	TOTAL TAX REVENUE
NEW ENGLAND STATES	$ 4336783	$ 4165000	$ 8501783
1 CONNECTICUT	1052900	1078300	2131200
2 MAINE	336856	289800	626656
3 MASSACHUSETTS	2204744	2242100	4446844
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	188575	226700	415275
5 RHODE ISLAND	333653	235700	569353
6 VERMONT	180055	132400	312455
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	$ 15542348	$ 14394200	$ 29936544
7 DELAWARE	308133	87400	395533
8 NEW JERSEY	2056302	2958500	5014802
9 NEW YORK	8516363	8679600	17195952
10 PENNSYLVANIA	4661550	2668700	7330250
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	$ 20060800	$ 15390400	$ 35451200
11 ILLINOIS	4082987	3755500	7838487
12 INDIANA	1674183	1260400	2934583
13 IOWA	1025410	692300	1717710
14 KANSAS	702709	634400	1337109
15 MICHIGAN	3734459	2519300	6253759
16 MINNESOTA	1843129	904200	2747329
17 MISSOURI	1300435	1117400	2417835
18 NEBRASKA	405615	446100	851715
19 NORTH DAKOTA	218720	112900	331620
20 OHIO	2875388	2587500	5462888
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	165626	193600	359226
22 WISCONSIN	2032164	1166800	3198964
SREB STATES	$ 19541232	$ 11000200	$ 30941424
23 ALABAMA	1024705	394800	1419505
24 ARKANSAS	605419	199900	805319
25 FLORIDA	2766602	1540100	4326702

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 117

TABLE 37 (CONTINUED)

	STATE TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER $1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL TAX REVENUE
	51.0	$ 659.74	$ 122.82
1	51.3	693.16	106.66
2	53.8	558.53	134.82
3	49.6	766.70	133.77
4	45.4	513.95	99.92
5	58.6	607.43	113.91
6	57.6	664.80	144.86
	51.9	$ 750.55	$ 131.05
7	77.9	650.28	110.86
8	41.0	684.15	107.16
9	49.5	549.48	152.05
10	63.6	619.37	112.81
	56.6	$ 616.08	$ 105.85
11	52.1	704.20	111.13
12	57.1	550.58	104.61
13	59.7	601.65	113.48
14	52.6	589.03	108.96
15	59.7	687.38	115.96
16	67.1	701.39	128.70
17	53.8	506.14	109.11
18	47.6	551.99	113.17
19	66.0	520.60	93.84
20	52.6	508.79	91.69
21	46.1	526.72	124.86
22	63.5	700.61	134.47
	64.4	$ 489.77	$ 103.30
23	72.2	396.84	94.53
24	75.2	390.55	91.24
25	64.4	534.82	102.16

TABLE 37 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	STATE TAX REVENUE	LOCAL TAX REVENUE	TOTAL TAX REVENUE
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	1514922	844300	2359222
27 KENTUCKY	1106130	388200	1494330
28 LOUISIANA	1319521	571600	1891121
29 MARYLAND	1578155	1195700	2773855
30 MISSISSIPPI	754197	256400	1010597
31 NORTH CAROLINA	1806433	780600	2587033
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	901540	299200	1200740
33 TENNESSEE	1092405	765200	1857605
34 TEXAS	3287923	2526900	5814823
35 VIRGINIA	1536443	1038800	2575243
36 WEST VIRGINIA	626861	198500	825361
MOUNTAIN STATES	$ 3957475	$ 2656400	$ 6613875
37 ARIZONA	743201	564900	1308101
38 COLORADO	787599	705700	1513299
39 IDAHO	265242	130000	395242
40 MONTANA	225549	213700	439249
41 NEVADA	251415	175700	427115
42 NEW MEXICO	437674	114700	552374
43 OKLAHOMA	777522	421800	1199322
44 UTAH	373442	199900	573342
45 WYOMING	125831	90000	215831
PACIFIC STATES	$ 10724306	$ 9787200	$ 20511504
46 ALASKA	124162	81700	205862
47 CALIFORNIA	7971715	8068800	16040515
48 HAWAII	494870	157400	652270
49 OREGON	743208	596700	1339908
50 WASHINGTON	1390351	882600	2272951
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	$ 544437	$ 544487
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 74602704	$ 57897680	$ 132500384

TABLE 37 (CONTINUED)

	STATE TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER $1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL TAX REVENUE
26	64.2	483.25	103.66
27	74.0	445.14	99.58
28	69.8	502.42	116.57
29	56.5	677.54	115.21
30	74.6	434.85	115.54
31	69.8	482.39	104.59
32	75.1	431.30	101.29
33	58.8	449.89	100.32
34	56.5	482.56	100.75
35	59.7	524.70	99.65
36	75.9	460.84	104.98
	60.4	$ 545.74	$ 111.91
37	56.8	607.57	121.77
38	53.1	602.28	112.72
39	67.1	494.67	100.24
40	51.3	597.62	125.11
41	58.9	745.40	122.73
42	79.2	492.31	118.99
43	64.8	442.72	96.95
44	65.1	488.78	109.79
45	58.3	601.20	116.60
	52.3	$ 736.95	$ 124.84
46	60.3	610.87	86.97
47	49.7	767.23	127.94
48	75.9	770.09	131.24
49	55.5	591.31	112.21
50	61.2	653.90	115.72
	—	$ 753.09	$ 100.70
	56.3	$ 626.80	$ 115.35

NOTES AND SOURCES FOR TABLES
(Figures in columns and rows may not add to totals because of rounding and truncating)

TABLE 1

The average rate per $1,000 of personal income for states using this tax is $23.38.

Figures for the following states include local as well as state general sales tax collections: New York, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, California and Washington. Alaska has a local general sales tax but no state tax.

SOURCE: Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Personal Income, Survey of Current Business, August 1975, Tables 1 and 2; State Collection data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1974, Series GF74, No. 4, August 1975, Table 7; Local Collection data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Government Finances in 1974, data furnished prior to publication; and estimates based on disaggregated local tax collection data furnished by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2

The average per $1,000 of personal income for states using these taxes is as follows: for alcoholic beverages, $2.09; for tobacco products, $2.93; for insurance taxes, $1.46; for public utility taxes, $3.52; and for other selective sales taxes, $1.14. Alcoholic beverage taxes include profits from state operated stores. Public utility taxes include profits from publicly owned utilities.

In Minnesota, North Carolina, and South Dakota net profits from municipal liquor stores are not included in alcoholic beverage tax computations. Profits from state liquor stores are included in the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1.

TABLE 3

The average rate per $1,000 of personal income for states using this tax is $1.25.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1.

TABLE 4

The average rate per $1,000 of personal income is $41.58.

No state property taxes were collected in Connecticut, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Oklahoma or Hawaii.

TABLE 5

The average rate per $1,000 of personal income for states using these taxes is: for individual income taxes, $20.84; and for corporate income taxes, $5.67. Local business net income taxes are included in individual income taxes. In computing the average rate for individual income taxes, states not employing a broad based tax were excluded. These were Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Tennessee.

Figures for the following states include local individual and business income taxes: Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1; and State Tax Collections in 1974, Series GF74, No. 1, Table 8.

TABLE 6

The average rate per $1,000 of personal income for states using this tax is $0.13.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1.

TABLE 7

The average rate per registered vehicle is $28.72.

Figures include local motor vehicle and operators license taxes if collected.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1; and Automobile Facts and Figures (Detroit: Motor Vehicle Manufacturer's Association, 1975), p. 25.

TABLE 8

The average rate per registered vehicle is $63.31.

Figures for the following states include local motor fuels taxes: New York, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada and Hawaii.

SOURCE: See Citations for Tables 1 and 7.

TABLE 9

The average rate per $1,000 of value for states using this tax is $47.36.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Yearbook, 1972, Volume I (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), Table 4, p. 88; U.S. Department of Commerce, Current Fishery Statistics, No. 6100, Fisheries of the United States, 1972 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1973), p. 22; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Volume II, General Report, Chapter 7, Value of Products, Economic Class, Contracts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), Table 3.

TABLE 10

The average rate per $1,000 of personal income for states using this tax is $.619.

New York and Texas were excluded in the computation of the average rate.

Local realty transfer tax in city of Wilmington, Delaware, is levied at a rate of one percent.

Local tax in New York City on transfers of real property where consideration is over $25,000.

Local taxes are authorized in Pennsylvania. Over 1,000 school districts and 850 other units impose this tax.

Tax in Indiana is restricted to corporations subject to gross income tax.

A local tax is authorized in Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia and California.

City of Baltimore, Maryland, and specified counties are authorized to levy this tax.

Virginia counties and cities levy a tax of one-third the state tax.

In Washington, a county tax is authorized and employed in all 39 counties on real estate at a one percent rate.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1 and Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, State-Local Finances: Significant Features and Suggested Legislation, 1972 Edition (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), Table 112.

TABLES 11 through 34, 36 and 37

Statistical bases for these tables are the basic tables, 1-10; and for Table 19; Henry J. Frank, "Measuring State Tax Burdens," National Tax Journal, XXI, June 1959, p. 183.

TABLE 35

SOURCE: Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1974), Table 5.6.